The Pacific.

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J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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POETRY.

The Old Willow Tree.

It waves in its loftiness close by the door,
Where my little lips lisped their accents of yore;
Where my brave brother played, and a mother's hand bound,
The wreath on the forehead that loved to be crowned.
It stands in its pride near the moss-covered well,
Where the rainbow-hued water-drops musically fell—
When the accents of childhood's dispassionate glee
Rang up through the leaves of the old willow tree.

It spreads its broad branches far, far o'er the spot,
Which saw us assembled each eve in our cot—
Where the eyes of affection devotedly met,
And fond words were spoken I ne'er can forget.
Oath its sheltering arms in the soft summer air,
Rose softly and sweetly our voices in prayer,
And, hushed as a breeze o'er a calm summer sea,
Rose our words through the leaves of the old willow tree.

It saw my sweet sister step forth in her pride;
Her beautiful brow bore the blush of a bride—
Her eyes flashed with pleasure, her rosy lips smiled,
And her heart, imits sweet spring-time freshness, seemed wild.
It saw that eye sadden, that eye drop a tear,
As the parting from home and loved ones drew near;
But the birds in the branches, with voices of glee,
Filled with music the leaves of the old willow tree.

It saw my loved brother become a proud man,
With hope in his bosom and strength in his hand,—
It saw him launch forth on the waves of the world,
Like a stem from the parent-tree ruthlessly hurled.
It saw him borne back, with his high hopes at rest
Like the pulseless heart which lay chilled in his breast;
Oh, God! his last parting was spoken to me,
'Neath the quivering leaves of the old willow tree.

I next left the spot with my brow overcast,
And the joys of my childhood forever gone past;
I had learned to know that the world cannot give
The pleasures for which we all labor and live,
And I wandered forth with an agonized soul,
And despair in a heart already grown old,—
But I bore in my bosom, far o'er the blue sea,
Some dew-laden leaves from the old willow tree.

Long years have gone by, since I last bade adieu,
'Neath its shade, to the fond friends my young spirit knew,
Years, sweeping whole ages of change o'er the home,
Where my father and mother now linger alone;
Their lips fondly blessed me, their eyes streamed with tears;
As I clung to their bosoms the last time for years.
And I feel in my bosom they're now waiting for me
'Neath the listening leaves of the old willow tree.

Buffalo Hunting in the Philippine Islands.

The Indians look upon buffallo hunting as the most dangerous of all their wild sports, and my guards often said they would rather stand naked at twenty paces from the muzzle of a carbine than at the same distance from a wild buffalo. The difference they said is this, that the ball of a carbine may only wound, but the horn of a buffalo is sure to kill. I took advantage of the terror they had of this animal, and one day declared, with the utmost possible coolness, my intention to hunt one. They then made use of all their eloquence to turn me from my project; they gave me a very picturesque, but a very discouraging description of the dangers and difficulties I should have to encounter especially as I was not accustomed to that sort of warfare,—and such a combat is, in fact, a struggle for life or death. But I would listen to nothing. I had spoken the word: I would not discuss the point, and I looked upon all their counsels as null and void. My decision was right; for these kind counsels, these frightful pictures of the dangers I was about to incur, had no other object than to entrap me; they had concerted amongst themselves to judge of my courage by my acceptance or refusal of the combat. My only answer was to give orders for the hunt. I took great care that my wife should not be informed of our excursion, and I set off, accompanied by half a score Indians, nearly all of whom were armed with muskets.—Buffalo hunting is different in the mountains from what it is in the plains. On the plain one only requires a good horse, with address and agility in throwing the lasso; but in the mountains it requires something more; and, above all, the most extraordinary coolness and self-possession are essentially necessary.

This is the way in which it is done: the hunter takes a gun on which he can depend, and places himself in such a position that the buffalo must see him on issuing from the wood. The moment the animal sees him, he rushes on him with the utmost velocity, breaking, rending, and trampling under foot every obstacle to the fury of his charge; he rushes on as if about to crush the enemy, then stops within some paces for a few seconds, and presents his sharp and threatening horns. This is the moment that the hunter should fire, and lodge his ball in the forehead of the foe. If unfortunately his gun misses fire, or if his coolness fails him, if his hand trembles, or his aim is bad, he is lost—Providence alone can save him!—This was, perhaps, the fate that awaited me; but I was resolved to tempt this cruel proof, and I went forward with intrepidity—perhaps to death. We at length arrived on the skirts of an extensive wood, in which we felt assured there were buffalos, and here we halted. I was sure of my gun, and I conceived I was equally so of my self-possession; I therefore determined that the hunt should be conducted as if I had been a simple Indian. I placed myself at the spot where it was fully expected that the animal would come out, and I forbade anyone to remain near me. I ordered every one to his proper place, and I then stood alone on the open ground, about two hundred paces from the borders of the forest, to await an enemy that would show me no mercy if I missed him. It is, I confess, a solemn moment, when one stands between life and death by the more or less certainty of a gun or the greater or less steadiness of the arm that holds it. I was, however, perfectly tranquil. When all were at their posts two hunters entered the forest, having first thrown off some of their clothing, the more readily to climb up trees in case of danger: they had no other arm than a cutlass, and were accompanied by the dogs.—A dead silence continued for upwards of half-an-hour: every one listening for the slightest noise, but nothing was heard. The buffalo continues a long time frequently without betraying his lair; but at the end of the half-hour we heard the repeated barking of the dogs, and the shouts of the hunters: the animal was aroused from his cover. He defended himself for some time against the dogs, till at length, becoming furious, he sprang forward with a bound towards the skirts of the forest. In a few minutes after, I heard the crashing of the branches and the young trees that the buffalo rent asunder in the terrible velocity of his course. His advance could only be compared to the galloping of several horses—to the rushing noise of some frightful monster—or, I might almost say, of some furious and diabolical being. Down he came like an avalanche; and at this moment, I confess, I experienced such lively emotions that my heart beat, with extraordinary rapidity. Was it not death—aye, and frightful death—that was perhaps approaching me? Suddenly the buffalo made his appearance. He stopped for an instant; gazed, as if frightened, around him; sniffed up the air of the plain which extended in the distance; then, with distended nostrils, head bent, and horns projected, he rushed towards me, terrible and furious.—The moment was come. If I had longed for an opportunity of showing off my courage and *sang-froid* to the Indians, these two precious qualities were now put to a severe test. There I was, face to face with the peril I had courted; the dilemma was one of the most decided and unavoidable that could possibly be; conqueror or conquered, there must be a victim—the buffalo or me, and we were both equally disposed to defend ourselves.

It would be difficult for me to state exactly what was passing in my mind, during the brief period which the buffalo took in clearing the distance that lay between us. My heart, so vividly agitated while the ferocious animal was rushing through the forest, now beat no longer. My eyes were fixed upon him, my gaze was riveted on his forehead in such a manner that I could see nothing else. My mind was concentrated on one object alone, in which I was so absorbed, that I could actually hear nothing, though the dogs were still barking at a short distance, as they followed their prey. At length, the buffalo lowered his head, presented his sharp pointed horns, stopped for a moment, then, with a sudden plunge, he rushed upon me, and I fired. My ball pierced his skull, and I was half saved. The animal fell within a pace from me, like a mass of rock, so loud, and so heavy. I planted my foot between his two horns, and was preparing to fire my second barrel, when a long and hollow bellowing indicated that my victory was complete—the monster had breathed his last sigh. My Indians then came up. Their joy was succeeded by admiration; they were in ecstacy; I was everything they could wish for. All their doubts had vanished with the smoke of my rifle, when, with steady aim, I had shot the bufialo. I was brave; I had won their confidence; I had stood the test. My victim was cut up in peices, and borne in triumph to the village. As the victor, I took his horns; they were six feet long. I have since deposited them in the museum of Nantes. The Indians, those imaginative beings, called me thenceforward, "*Malanat Odon*," Tagal words, which signify "cool head."

I must confess, without vanity, that the proof to which my Indians had subjected me was sufficiently serious to give them a decided opinion of my courage, and to satisfy them that a Frenchman was as brave as themselves. The habit I subsequently acquired of hunting convinced me that but little danger is really incurred when the weapon is a good one, and the self possession does not fail. Once every month I indulged in this exercise, which imparts such lively sensations; and I recognized the facility with which one may lodge a ball in a plain surface, a few inches in diameter and at a few paces distance. But it is no less true that our first huntings were very dangerous. Once only I permitted a Spaniard named Ocampo to accompany us. I had taken the precaution to station two Indians at his side; but when I quitted them to take up my own post, he imprudently sent them away, and soon after, the buffalo started from the wood, and rushed upon him. He fired both his barrels, and missed the animal; we heard the reports and ran towards him, but it was too late! Ocampo was no longer in existence. The buffalo had gored him through and through, and his body was ploughed up with frightful wounds. But no such accident ever took place again; for when strangers came to witness our buffalo hunts, I made them get up in a tree, or on the crest of a mountain, where they might remain as spectators of the combat, without taking any part in it, or being exposed to any danger. —*Twenty years in the Philippines.*

The Hair Harvest in France.

Both England and the United States draw a large portion of their supply of human hair, and of articles made of hair, from France and Prussia. A singular feature on the Continent is this "hair harvest," as it has been termed. Young women in England, who have beautiful tresses, are occasionly, we know, urged by poverty to part with them for money to the hair-workers; but, in France and Germany, it is a regular system. There are, we are told, hair merchants in Paris, who send agents, in the spring of each year, into the country districts to purchase the tresses of young women; who seek to obtain an annual crop with the same care as a farmer would a field-crop. The agents frequent festivals, fairs and markets; and have with them a stock of handkerchiefs, muslins, ribbons, &c., which they give in exchange for the far more graceful and natural ornament—the hair. So sensitive a barometer is commerce of slight changes in the value of exchangeable goods, that the agents know the hair of a particular district to be worth a few more sons per pound than that of a district thirty or forty miles away—a fact which naturalists would have been long in finding out. The price paid is about five francs (4s. 2d.) per pound. The agents send the hair to their employers, by whom it is dressed and sorted, and sold to the hair-workers in the chief towns of the empire, at about ten francs per pound. That which is to be made into perukes is purchased by a particular class of persons, by whom it is cleaned, curled, prepared to a certain stage, and sold to the peruke maker at from twenty to eighty francs per pound. The peruke maker gives it the desired form, when as is well known, it commands a very high price; a peruke is often sold for double its weight in silver. Formerly, the manufactures of artificial hair into wigs, ladies' curls, &c., obtained a considerable portion of their supply at home from hospitals, prisons, and work-houses; but now the hair is not cropped compulsorily, as was formerly the case, and the poor and distressed, or criminal, are not deprived of their fair and valued tresses. It must be understood that female hair alone is of any use to the hair-worker, from its length and curling properties. The most prized, is the grey hair of aged persons, which can be prepared to any shade.

Cameo Engraving.

When a suitable peice of stone reaches the hands of the cameo engraver, he has many matters to take into consideration before he can commence his artistic labors. He has to determine what his design shall be, and how far the layers of the stone will be suitable for that design. Supposing him to select a head or bust on a dark ground, he would wish that the line of division between light and dark layers of the onyx should be clearly defined, so as to coincide with the line of division between the device and the ground. When the stone consists of several layers of color, considerable scope is afforded for the exercise of judgement in selecting a design, in which the whole of the colors can be rendered available consistently with true artitic effect. In reality, therefore, the cameo engraver does not resolve upon his design, and then search about for on onyx, suitable for it: he rather takes an onyx, studies its layers and tints, and adapts a design to it. He may, it is true, have beforehand a general notion of the sort of cameo which he wished to produce; but leaves himself open to modifications of plan according to the character and qualities of the onyx.

These preliminary matter being settled, the artist proceeds with his delicate labors. He makes a drawing and a model; the drawing is much larger that the stone, but the model is the exact size of the stone. The wax-model is gradually wrought so as to represent the exact device which he wishes to produce in relievo on the cameo; and this serves him as a patern or authority during his work. The outline is sketched on the surface af the stone, and is cut in with a sharp instrument; after which, the whole of the white portion of onyx, beyond the limits of the design, is cut away, leaving the dark portion as a background. The interior portion of the design is then worked, by gradually cutting away the parts that are to be sunken; the wax-model serving as a guide in respect to the depth to which the various points of the cutting are to be carried. This process of engraving is not effected, as some might suppose, by sharp chisels and gravers; the implements used are small revolving wheels made of soft iron. A sort of lathe is worked by a treadle; the little wheels are made to rotate rapidly: the onyx is held to the edge of a wheel; and the rapid revolution causes the wheel to cut away or abrade the surface of the onyx. It might perhaps be supposed that, as the onyx is harder than the soft iron, the latter would wear away rather than the former; but the stillness of the one, and the rapid movemgnt of the other, reverse this effect. A tallow candle fired from a gun, will penetrate a deal board, from an analogous cause. The little wheels vary in size and shape; some have edges as thin as a knife, while others have the edges more rounded; the largest are seldom more than a fifth or sixth of an inch in diameter, while the smallest appear little more than mere points, although a magnifier shows them to possess the true circular or disk form. It is not the actual iron of the wheel which cuts the onyx, but a little diamond dust which, moistoned with oil, is applied to it. Thus does the artist proceed with his slow and tedious work, cutting away the white part of the onyx until he has realized the full idea of the design. And when this is done, other little wheels of copper and of boxwood are employed to polish the dainty work.

It is little matter for wonder that cameos, which require so much patience, skill and taste, should be costly. A well executed cameo with the head of a single figure upon it, costs even at the present day from £12 to £20. Nor need we express any surprise that attempts should be made to lessen the expense, by employing some cheaper material than prepared onyx. Of all substitues which have been tried, shells have been found most suitable; and hence has been introduced a new candidate to public favor —*shell cameos*. Some sorts of shell have the advantage of being soft enough to work upon with ease, while they afford the necessary variety in color. Among other kinds the shell called the "Bull's Mouth," from Madagascar and Ceylon, has a red or sardonyx inner coat or ground; the "Black Helmet," from Jamaica, Nassau and New Providence, has a blackish or onyx inner coat; while the "Queen Conch" has a pink ground. These shells are formed of three distinct layers of calcareous matter, deposited one after the other in the formation of the shell. For cameos, the central layer forms the body of the bas-relief; the inner layer being the ground; while the third or eternal layer is rendered available to give a varied appearance to the surface of the design. If the three layers are of different tints, the power of producing beautiful results is greatly increased; but if the layers be not well compacted together, a durable cameo could not result; and the artist has therefore many requirements to guide his selection. The shell called the "Black Helmet" is large enough to yield two or three brooch cameos.—The shell cameos are not wrought by revolving wheels, but by sharp cutting tools held in the hand, such as gravers, hardened wire sharpened at the point, and darning-needles. This pretty art-manufacture is said to have been introduced in Sicily about half a century ago, and to have been confined to Italy for twenty years or so; but an Italian then began to make shell cameos at Paris, where the art has ever since been carried on more extensively than anywhere else.

Besides the cameos made of onyx and of shell, others are now made of glass. It has been found that some kind of glass, if exposed for any considerable time to a high degree of heat, but below their point of fusion, are so far changed in their proprieties and texture as to become opaque, fibrous, tough and extremely hard. It has also been found that two or more layers of glass, of different colors, may be cemented together into one whole. These two facts have rendered it easy to produce a material out of which cameos might be engraved by means similar to those which the flint-glass engraver employs in adorning decanters and table-glass generally. If done quickly and roughly, they are very cheap; if done carefully, they are very beautiful; so that it is not improbable that glass cameos may be produced extensively as illustratinos of the finest specimens of ancient art.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Lifetime of Man.

When the world was created, and all creatures assembled to have their lifetime appointed, the ass first advanced, and asked how long he should have to live? "Thirty years," replied nature; "will that be agreeable to thee?" "Alas!" answered the ass, "it is a long while! Remember what a wearisome existence will be mine; from morning until night I shall have to bear heavy burdens, dragging corn sack to the mill, that others may eat bread, while I shall have no encouragement, nor be refreshed by anything, but blows and kicks. Give but a portion of that time, I pray!" Nature was moved with compassion, and presented but eighteen years. The ass went away comforted, and the dog came forward. "How long dost thou require to live?" asked Nature. "Thirty years were too many for the ass, but wilt thou be contented with them?" "Is it thy will that I should?" replied the dog. "Think how much I shall have to run about; my feet will not last for so long a time, and when I shall have lost my voice for barking, and my teeth for biting, what else shall I be fit for but to lie in a corner and growl?" Nature thought he was right, and gave him twelve years.—The ape then appeared. "Thou wilt, doubtless, willingly live the thirty years," said Nature; "thou wilt not have to labor as the ass and the dog. Life will be pleasant to thee." Ah, no!" cried he, "so it may seem to others, but it will not be! Should puddings ever rain down, I shall have no spoon! I shall play merry tricks, and excite laughter by my grimaces, and then be rewarded with a sour apple. How often sorrow lies concealed behind a jest? I shall not be able to endure for thirty years." Nature was gracious, and he received but ten. At last came man, healthy and strong, and asked the measure of his days. "Will thirty years content thee?" How short a time!" exclaimed man. "When I shall have built my house, and kindled a fire on my own hearth: when the trees I shall have planted are about to bloom and bear fruit; when life will seem to me most desirable, I shall die! O Nature, grant me a longer period!" "Thou shalt have the eighteen years of the ass beside." "That is not enough," replied man. "Take likewise the twelve years of the dog." "It is not yet sufficient," reiterated man, "give me more!" "I give thee then the ten years of the ape, in vain wilt thou claim more!" Man departed unsatisfied. Thus man lives seventy years. The first thirty are his human years, and pass swiftly by. He is then healthy and happy—he labors cheerfully and rejoices in his existence. The eighteen years of the ass come next, and burden upon burden is heaped upon him, he carries the corn that is to feed others; blows and kicks are the wages of his faithful service. The twelve years of the dog follow, and he loses his teeth, and lies in the corner and growls. When these are gone, the ape's ten years form the conclusion. Then man, weak and silly, becomes the sport of children.—*Translated from the German.*

One Cause of Insanity.

Indulgence in reading works of fiction is assigned by the intelligent physician of the Mount Hope institution as one of the causes of insanity. He says:—

"Another fertile source of this species of derangement, has appeared to be an undue indulgence in the perusal of the *numerous works of fiction* with which the press is so prolific of late years, and which are flown broadcast over the land, with the effect of vitiating the taste and corrupting the morals of the young. Persons cannot too cautiously guard their young daughters against this pernicious practice. We have had several cases of moral insanity, for which no other cause can be assigned than excessive novel reading. And nothing is more likely to induce this disease than the education which fosters sentiment instead of cherishing real feeling—such as results from the performance of active benevolence and the sacred duties of ordinary life, and of moral obligation—which wakens and strengthens the imagination without warming the heart; and to borrow the language of an eloquent divine, places the individual 'upon a romantic theatre—not upon the dust of mortal life.'"

Judgment is not a swift-growing plant; it requires time and culture to mature it, while fancy often springs up and blossoms in a single hour. The fragrance of the first, however, is lasting, while that of the latter is as transient as its stem is fragile.

Elements of Success in Business.

What are they? Knowledge to plan, enterprise to execute, and honesty and truthfulness to govern all. Without these elements, without them deeply impregnated on his nature, no man can conduct and bring successfully. Without them he is like a ship that has lost its rudder, or an engine that has no regulater. With them, success is certain—as sure as the decrees of destiny. But with them, there are other qualities which must be considered. A man must not waste his life away in small things, if he would achieve honor or renown. He must strike boldly, lay out gigantic plans, follow great thoughts, and drive them, curbed by reason, to a successfull issue, as he would drive noble steeds to the end of a journey. He must have the boldness to grasp, the vigor and intelligence to execute. He must look above the ordinary ideas of those in the same business as himself, and attain an eminence far above them—one they may have observed, but had not courage and resolution to ascend. It is a trite saying that some men are great because their associates are little. A bragging captain of country militia, a spouting demagogue, and the chief of a half exterminated horde of savages, are all examples of the truth of the observation. None of these must be emulated; none of the traits of their characters must be held up as models. A man who would acquire fame in the present age of social and political progression, must not be behind the times. He must not live in the past, but in the future. He must not only be a thinking man, but a working machine—know how to form great plans, and how to put them into force. Mind must be the monarch of matter, and annihilate time and space. Man should not be an animal, nor a mere machine of flesh and blood; he is a child of God, and should copy from his Maker. He should not be a mere earth-worm; but live as befits a being with a highly-gifted and immortal soul.

There are men who peddle sand to gain their bread; there are others who just as easily build cities, create kingdoms, and revolutionize one fourth of the world. One of the first sect drives an old horse and cart before your door, unloads his sand, carries it into the seller and deposits it in a bin, pointed out by a greasy-looking servant girl, and chalks the number of measures down with a smile of satisfaction, as he wipes the sweat from his brow. A member of the other sits by his fire-side, reads the news, and sends a vessel with a valuable cargo up the Mediterranean to run the blockade of the Euxine and give him a clear profit of fifty thousand dollars! Both are men; nothing more or less. Each has bone, flesh, and muscle; eyes to see, and ears to hear; and perhaps in all physical respects, one is just as well provided for as the other. Where, then, lies the difference? Not in the body, but in mind; mind rules matter. One lives by a sort of an animal instinct, and is a sort of living automaton; the other lives by calling into exercise the all-powerful faculties of an immortal soul, and is a possessor, in a humble degree, of the power and magnitude that characterizes his God!

Greenland.

Greenland appears to be a mass of large islands, sundered in all directions by a sea of sounds and channels. Composed of mountains, rocks and solid ice-masses, it is a picture of Chaos and eternal Winter. It is separated from the American Continent by Davis Straits and Baffins Bay, and the Arctic Ocean breaks on its eastern shore. Its extent to the northward and westward is unknown. The interior of this great triangular realm is totally unexplored; the European settlements are scattered along the Western Coast, and contain from six to seven thousand inhabitants. The land is everywhere of a mountainous character; level spots are very rare, even on the coast, where peaks and precipitous cliffs rise directly from the sea, the mountain ranges terminating in abrupt promontories. On these black walls, covered only with ice and snow, there is no sign of vegetable growth; the merest moss or lichen is wanting. Here a living creature is rarely to be seen—not a seal or a sea-gull—sometimes perhaps, a solitary crow. The mountains do not generally exceed three thousand feet in height, but are crowned with eternal ice. The Hiortetakken (Stag-Horns) near Godhaab, on the Western Coast, attain a height of near 5,000 feet and the Kunnak, which is about 4,000 feet, in elevation, bears immense masses of snow and ice on its declivities.

The interior of Greenland is a terrible chaos, so torn and shattered by deep fissures into which the sun never shines and over which tremendons glaciers thrust their edges, that travelling is utterably impossible. All attempts to cross from the western to the eastern coast have been frustrated. The bold adventurers who attempted the feat, found only an alternation of deep chasms and high crags, rocks and ice—a more desolate and forbidding waste than the islands and inlets along the sea. The glaciers of the interior shove themselves deep into the inlets and bays and have completely filled many of them. In other places the ice forms lofty promontories, reaching far into the ocean. Where the glacier ice comes in contant with the salt water, it forms masses of every conceivable shape. As it gradually slides down the steep ledges and declivities, it is thawed by the waves below, though not diminished in bulk, since new ice continually follows, building up another pile upon its ruins. When these projecting masses can no longer bear their own weight, they separate from the original glacier and plunge in enormous fragments into the sea, forming those icebergs which are so common in the Northern Atlantic. In some places grand, immovable piles are formed, which remain through the summer, or entire inlets and fiords of the sea are arched over with glittering domes of ice, like the great "Iceblink between" latitude 61° and 62°, which shines, afar off like an arch of auroral light.

The height of the icebergs often amounts to 1,000 feet. Many of them are formed high in Baffins Bay, float to the south and are carried in such quatities upon the coast of Greenland by the strong south-western currents, that they frequently crowd together so as to form a solid barrier between that coast and Iceland. Through the whole summer they lie on the southern coast around Cape Farewell, and on the western as far as 62° and sometimes 66°; in September and October they disappear, but in January they return again. In Disco Bay icebergs have been measured, which stood 300 fathoms deep in the water, and were therefore more than 2,000 feet in height. On the eastern coast, many measure from 120 to 150 feet above the surface of the water, and since only the seventh or eighth part is visible, the full height cannot be less than 1,000 feet. They are frequently a mile in circumference, and contain from 1,000 to 1,500 millions of cubic feet, weighing from 40 to 50 millions of tons. While they thus float, slowly dissolving into the ocean, they often assume the most wonderful forms; they resemble palaces, cathedrals, and old fortresses, with gateways, windows and towers, all built of spotless marble and shining in the sun like silver. Sometimes they resemble ships, trees or beasts, or parting the light with their cubic splinters, cover themselves with prismatic glories. Those who approach them are thrilled with a powerful feeling of terror, for the ice-masses frequently crash in peices, and as sometimes in the Alps the bell is taken from the neck of the leader mule lest its sound should start the sleeping avalanche, so in the Northern Seas the Esquimaux suspend his oar and makes no sound as he passes these treacherous islands of ice.

The coast rises almost immediately from the sea to a height of from two to three thousand feet, and the damp sea-air has an unfavorable effect upon it. The southern oceanic currents pass at some distance from the shores of Greenland, while on the other hand the Polar currents, which bring down the icebergs and icefields, wash them on both sides. During the brief Summer this ice appears in great masses; in Winter, it partially disappears. In Uppernavik, 72° 48, the cold sometimes reaches to 36°, or even 48° below zero. Then even the rock burst asunder, the ice forms down the chimneys, hanging in an arch over the fires, with but a small aperture in the centre for the passage of the smoke. If meat be cooked, the outside is well-done while the centre is frozen to such a hardness that a sharp knife makes no impression. Brandy, and even alcohol congeals into a thick, oily mass. A smoky vapor continually ascends from the sea, and caught by the wind, turns to millions of needles or points of ice. The climate of the eastern shore is much more severe than that of the western. Summer begins in June, and the heat soon increases to such an extent that the thermometer stands at 86° in the shade. But from April to August foos are very common, and the cold wind sweeping over the ice makes fur clothing necessary. In August the frosts appear at night, and snow falls occasionally, though it does not lie on the ground till the beginning of October. The Northern Light—which were unknown in Europe before the year 1716—are of frequent occurrence. The peculiar operation of the unequal refraction which is produced by the difference of temperature and density in the different strata of air, occasions wonderful optical delusion. The northern mirage or fluctuation of the horizon lifts landscapes above their actual place, while objects lying far below the reach of vision are brought into sight, frequently in a broken or reversed position. Towers, castles and cities are charmed into existence, as by the Fata Morgana of Sicily.

It is evident from the disposition of Greenland, that its botany and zoology must be very limited; either differs but slightly from that of the neighboring island of Iceland. The habitations of men are scattered along the coast, and do not differ in appearance. The European settlements are only on the Western side, generally upon small islands. Esquimaux dwell as far north as 78°—as far, that is to say, as the extremity of Baffins Bay. Sir John Ross found natives under the degree of 76, who had come from the North.

My First Lie.

I shall never forget my first lie, although it happened when I was a very little girl. My younger sister had a farthing with which she wished to buy a fig; and being too ill to go down to the shop herself, she engaged me to go. Accordingly I went.—As I was returning with the fig, nicely done up in a piece of paper, suddenly the thought occurred to me, that I should like to look at the fig. So I very carefully opened the paper, when the fig looked so very tempting I thought I could not help tasting it at one end. I had scarcely dispatched that bit, before I wanted it all; and without much more thought I ate up the whole fig. Then, when the fig was all gone, and I had nothing to do but to think, I began to feel very uncomfortable. I stood disgraced before myself. I thought of running off somewhere. I did not know exactly where; but whence I should never come back. It was long before I reached home. I then went as quickly as I could and told my sister that I had lost her farthing. I remember she cried sadly; but I went directly out into the garden, and tried to think of something else; but in vain; my own guilt stared me steadily in the face, and I was *wretched*.

Althought it wanted but a few minutes to our dinner hour, yet it seemed very long to me. I was anxious some event might intervene between me and the lie I had told. I wandered about the garden with a very heavy spirit; I thought I would give worlds if it had not happend.

When the dinner hour came, I was seated at my father's side, when my sister made her appearance, crying and looking very much grieved. My father immediately inquired what the matter was. Then my mother stated the story, the conclusion of which was, that I "had lost the farthing." I can never forget the look of kind, perfectly unsuspecting, confidence, with which my father turned to me, and with his large blue eyes full in my face, said,—"*Whereabouts* did you lose the farthing?—perhaps we can find it again." Not for a single instant could I brave that tone and look; but bursting into tears, I screamed out—"Oh! I did not lose the farthing "*I ate the fig!*" A silence as of the grave ensued. No one spoke. In an instant I seemed to be separated at an immense distance from the rest of the family. A great gulf yawned between us; a sense of loneliness and desolation came over me—the impression of which will go with me, I presume, forever. I left the table; and all the afternoon, and the next day, and during the week, my feelings were melancholy in the extreme. But as time wore away, and my father and mother, and brothers and sisters received me back to their love and favor, my spirits recovered their wonted tone. The whole event left an indelible impression on my mind and heart; it convinced me that "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*Tract Association of Friends, New York.*

Commercial view of Temperance.

The money expended annually in intoxicating beverages defies calculation; and it cannot be doubted that millions of dollars are thus diverted from honorable, because useful, trade. In the ratio that the bar-room prospers, the merchant suffers loss. Every dollar spent in liquor by the laboring man or the mechanic, deducts one dollar's worth of necessaries or comforts from the just expectations of his family. Shoes, clothing, provisions, sugar, furniture, and all other useful or essential things, are either wholly cut off from the list of the husband's expenditures, or greatly diminished in their quality or quantity, for the use of his household.

We hear speak in a general way. There may be exceptions, as in cases of a competency not yet squandered in wine, strong drink, or other destructive beverages. The masses of mankind seldom accumulate property. Usually they spend as they go, and are glad if they can make both ends meet at the end of the year. Surely it is best that they should do this by contributing as much as possible to the happiness and comfort of their families; and it is an easy question for all philanthropists to decide, whether the avails of labor shall be devoted to the purchase of whiskey or flour, brandy or beef, gin or shoes, wine or sugar, beer or potatoes, grog or clothes.

The merchant has also his own interest at stake, and there can be no impropriety in considering *his own advantage* when it coincides with the well-being of his neighbor. The liquor seller is directly pitted against the dealer in all wholesome and useful articles of consumption, and we submit that all merchants—by which we mean all traders in the comforts and conveniences of social life—should array themselves promptly and decidedly on the side of temperance and against all forms of alcohol as a beverage. We will not now insist that they should take ground in favor of the Maine Law, though it is clear that the nearer the community is brought to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, the more largely and certainly will the interest of the merchant be promoted.

A New Safety-Guard for Railroads.

A Frenchman by the name of Verite has invented an electric clock, for the purpose of guarding against accidents to railroad trains. The railroad on which they are used is divided into regular stations of eight or ten miles in length, which stations are in their turn subdivided into sections of a mile or less. At the end of every station are placed two dials, facing in oposite directions, the circumference of each being divided into as many spaces as there are sections in the stations behind it. A large iron needle or pointer is attached to the dial. This pointer is connected with a toothed wheel, which in its turn is connected with certain wires of a galvanic battery, passing along the track. When the engine enters upon section number 1, a temporary connection of the wires is produced, making a completion of the circuit, and causing the index on the dial to move to space number 1. As the engine passes to the second section, the index is moved to the corresponding space on the dial, and so on throughout the station. Thus a conducter, before starting for a depot, can always tell whether any train is on the station before him; and accidents by collision will be rendered almost impossible, except by the most culpable negligence.

How to make Money Fast and Honestly.—Enter into a business of which you have a perfect knowledge. In your own right, or by the aid of friends on long time, have a cash capital sufficient to do at least a cash business. Never venture on a credit business on commencement. Buy all of your goods or materials for cash; you can take every advantage of the market, and can pick and choose where you will. Be careful not to over-stock yourself. Rise and fall with the market on short stocks. Always stick to those whom you prove to be strictly just in their transactions, and shun all others, even at a temporary disadvantage. Never take advantage of a customer's ignorance, nor equivicate, nor misrepresent. Have but one price and a small profit, and you will find all the most profitable customers—the cash ones—or they will find you.

If ever deceived in business transactions, never attempt to save yourself by putting the deception upon others; but submit to the loss, and be more cautious in future. According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal per centage for printing and advertising, and do not hesitate. Never let an article, parcel or package go out from you without a handsomely-printed wrapper, card or circular, and dispense them continually. Choose the newspaper for your purpose, and keep yourself unceasingly before the public; and it matters not what business of utility you make choice of, for if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.—*Dr. Bourne.*

The last way of vending liquor in Maine, is by saturating a sponge with the forbidden drink, and charging sixpence per suck.

It is intimated by a shrewd friend of ours that cheating and jockeying at horse-races are "matters *of course*."

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1854.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—"At the General Conference of this body, recently in session at Columbus, Ga., the Ninth Section of the Discipline was expunged, as well as all other parts which condemned the institution of slavery. The general rule forbidding "the purchasing of men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them," and which has reference to the African slave trade, was retained, though the vote upon the expurgation even of this rule was 47 to 54."

Here a large Christian body, perhaps the largest in the South, in convention assembled, deliberately expunges those parts of their Church Discipline that condemn slavery. They say in effect, "Our views in relation to this matter are changed. What we once regarded as almost a crime, heinous before God and man, revolting to the best feelings of human nature, and which was submitted to only under the most peculiar and trying circumstances, and because no feasible method of abolishing it has yet been discovered—we now look upon as a blessed and righteous institution. We, the Bishops, Elders and Ministers of the Methodist Church South declare that there is nothing wrong in slavery, therefore it ought not to be condemned in our Book of Discipline. We take back what we have uttered against it. It was false. We were deceived. The system of slavery is a good, holy, Christian system that we have done injustice to in condemning. We now expunge the obnoxious section, draw black lines around it as a badge of mourning for our great wickedness.

Verily, this is something new under the sun—that, in the nineteenth century—in this age of light and knowledge, when the rights of man, as man, apart from all extraneous circumstances of color, birth, or position, have been almost universally admitted—a body of Divines should take so gigantic a stride backward, and on one of the important questions of the day. It is almost incredible. But this is not the worst. They came near expunging the rule "forbidding the purchasing of men, women and children with the intention to enslave them."

The vote to again make traffic in the slave trade consistent with their Christian principles and theology was 47 to 54. A change of 4 votes would have made the trade in the souls and bodies of men, which the Constitution declares piracy, to accord with their Church Discipline. Just think of it! Forty-seven clergymen voting to expunge the rule forbidding the African slave trade; thus making it, so far as they were concerned and to the members of that Church, moral and legal. It was not enough that the domestic slave trade was not forbidden—that they could still buy and sell Virginia slaves. No, they must make it not inconsistent with their religious faith to bring men from their homes in Africa and convert them into goods and chattels in our boasted land of freedom. Is it in anticipation of the acquisition of Cuba, that this step was taken? or why was it? Why should christian ministers, too, take the initiative step in this retrograde movement?—They, of all men, should look upward and onward—their course should be towards righteousness and perfection, and not as this instance downward to sin and degradation.

Such conduct in such men is altogether inexplicable to us.

Rev. Mr. Corwin's Sermon.

We published in last week's *Pacific* a discourse by Mr. Corwin, of San José, to which we would again invite special attention. We refer to it more particularly at this time, since the people of the State are about to make important elections, which will give character to the administration of our public affairs for a year to come.

It is a trite maxim that what we do through another, we do ourselves. It is true that what we do through the officers we elect, we do ourselves; hence the feeling of shame and personal disgrace which every good citizen feels at the conduct of too many whom we have placed in office in years past. Who has not been again and again disgusted with the shiftings and prevarications resorted to by men in office, to make money, or make capital out of popular favor?

Who dares to ask how many of our public officers are gamblers, blasphemers, drunkards, duellists and Sabbath-breakers?

If such men are placed by the people in charge of their interests, and betray them, who have the people to blame half so much as themselves? If they lose their money, if they always fail to get justice, if they are disgraced every where, whom have they to blame so much as themselves?

Now is the time to scrutinize the character of candidates, and apply a remedy to the evils above referred to.

California Academy of Natural Sciences.

July 31, 1854.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the proprietors of Clinton in relation to a donation of land for a Botanical Garden, reported — That Lieut. Stevens, in behalf of the proprietors of that place, offered to donate to the Academy ten acres of unimproved land in the rear of the projected city, wherever the Academy might select, or a less quantity within the limits of the city. The report was accepted, and the committee continued, with power to receive similar proposals from other parties.

Donations were made to the cabinet by Dr. R. R. Reid, of the Insane Asylum, at Stockton, through Col. Nevins, as follows: A skull of a male grizzly bear—a skull of a gray wolf, from the neighborhood of Stockton—skull of a beaver, from French Camp Slough—skull of a mink, from the Stanislaus river—and a male and female tortoise, from San Joaquin river.

Dr. Kellogg presented specimens of plants, sent by Mr. Swan, of Shoalwater Bay, Oregon Territory, enumerated as—*Ursula gaultheria* or sea berry nuts, and a beautiful Malvaceous plant, thought to be *Sida Hyssopifolia*.

Dr. K. presented also the wings of a Weasel, from Texas, and of the *Pinhotingin* mountains, from Cosos Valley; also the green fruit of the Tuyuga Californica, or California nut-pine.

Dr. Ayres exhibited, under the microscope, specimens of the Cheyrove, shown at the last meeting. It is found deposited in the bottom of ponds and mountain streams, as they dry up—sometimes to the depth of two feet.

Dr. A. thought it a new species, but in the absence of authorities to which to refer, was not able to decide positively.

Dr. Aryes exhibited and characterized a species of Hydra, found in a stream near the Mission Dolores.

In these minute Polyps we make a near approach to the lowest recognized type of animal existence. We find no organs of special sense whatever, the greater part of their structure consisting of simple cells, containing a homogeneous fluid and inclosed in a parenchymatous envelope. They possess, however, the sense of touch, as may be readily seen in these specimens, and appear to be in some degree conscious of the presence or absence of light. Some of the cells, particularly those in the arms or tentacula, contain a very remarkable piece of mechanism—a barbed dart, like an exceedingly minute arrow head. This dart is under the control of the polyps's will. It lies within the cells with its barbs pressed flat against its shaft; but when the Tlydra wishes to protrude it, the outer extremity of the cell expands, the dart is thrust out and at the same moment the barbs are erected, and in this manner the tentacle is at once bristling with hundreds of weapons, each ready to transfix the animal's prey. As the cells themselves are altogether too minute to be discerned without the aid of the microscope, the delicacy of the structure by which the protrusion and retraction of these darts is effected must be almost inconceivable. No glasses have yet been able fully to reveal it.

The experiments of Trembley, which a hundred years ago, excited so much wonder in Europe, by demonstrating that a Hydra may be cut in pieces without injury, each piece becoming in due time a perfect animal, are well known. I have verified them all on our American species.

These little polyps may be found adhering to sticks and other objects in most of our gently flowing streams. They look like little lumps of jelly, but on being placed in a vessel of water they soon extend themselves and their thread-like crown of arms may be seen waving about in search of food. The only species we yet know in California may extend itself to the length of half an inch, and is then not thicker than a fine sewing needle; when contracted it is an irregular ball about a twentieth of an inch in diameter. It is of a light reddish brown color.

We are at present acquainted with three American species of this genus.

With two of them I had been familiar, in our eastern States, for several years, and on arriving in California I felt desirous to ascertain whether the same forms existed on this side of the continent, or whether according to the law of distribution which is so common, they were replaced by allied types. As might be expected, the latter appears to be the case. In Europe we find two species, one brown and one green. In the vicinity of Boston we find also two resembling the European types in color. These have never been described, though Prof. Agassiz, in Nov. 1850, at a meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, affixed to them the specific titles *gracilis* and *carnea*. He based these names simply on the assumption that but one American *brown* Hydra existed, and one *green*. The species before us show, however, that this ground is untenable, and of course these names, unaccompanied by descriptions, can claim no priority, for without local knowledge it would be impossible to determine to what types Prof. Agassiz at that time referred. Still, rather than introduce new names, we will retain those proposed by him, though restricting their application. Our American Hydras, therefore, as at present discovered, are three.

1. *H. gracilis*, Agass. Very small, of a bright green, closely allied to *H. viridis* but much more extensible. Found in the eastern part of Massachusetts, probably in other parts of the eastern States.

2. *H. carnea*, Agass. Larger than the *gracilis*, of a light reddish brown, allied to *Hydra fusca* but having the tentacula shorter.—Found in Massachusetts and Connecticut very abundantly; much more common than the last.

3. *H. tenuis*, Ayres. About the size of the *carnea*, which it resembles in color, and to which it is allied, but from which it differs in the same point and to about the same degree as *carnea* differs from *fusca*. The tentacula are much less developed, having not more than about half the size of those of *carneo*. Found very abundantly near San Francisco, California.

Whether we shall yet detect, on this side of the mountains, a green species to represent *H. gracilis*, or perhaps others entirely distinct is left for future research.

The points of structure referred to in this communication, were exhibited under the microscope, and illustrated by drawings.

Mr. Myers presented specimens of native apples, from his garden in Alameda—grown on young trees that were set out sixteen months since. They were of good size for so young bearing trees, fair and smooth, and consisting of two varieties.—the Red June, and the Sweet June. All the members present tested these apples, and bore unanimous testimony that in point of flavor, delicateness of texture, juiciness and all the qualities that unite in making a delicious apple, these, and particularly the former variety, were not at all inferior to the same varieties of fruit grown in the Eastern States.

Donations to the Library were made by Mr. W. P. Blake and Dr. Trask.

The Academy purchased of Mr. Myers ten cases of California birds and animals, prepared by Mr. W. T. Abbott.

CITY COMMON SCHOOLS — Where is the money? From the city papers and other sources, we learn that it is with the greatest difficulty that money to carry on the schools, and complete the school houses now in process of building, can be got out of the city treasury. The members of the Board of Education have been obliged to advance money to meet current expenses in sums of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, not because the city has not provided the means to sustain the schools and build houses, but because it seems to stick too closely in the city treasury.

It is high time this matter was looked into, and we hope the gentlemen of the city press will place the facts before the people, that the fault may be charged where it belongs.

The *Pioneer*, for August, is before us. It presents a very attractive table of contents. In its "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," are several things as rich as were ever found in the immortal "*Knick*."

The Execution.

William B. Sheppard, the murderer of Day, was hung on Friday last in accordance with the sentence pronounced on him.—Though the wish seemed pretty general that the execution should be a private one, the authorities thought otherwise; yet, to their credit be it said, they selected a spot for the scene some three or four miles from the city, towards the Presidio—so far that many footmen, wearied with wading half the distance through the heavy sand and dust, returned disgusted to the city. Nevertheless, the crowd assembled to witness the death struggles of the convict on the gallows, was a very large one, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons—and strange to say, there were many females, (we can't call them either ladies or women) among them. Sheppard was conveyed to the gallows in a covered carriage, accompanied by his spiritual adviser, Father Ingoldsby, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Marshal and other city officials. At a little past one they arrived on the ground. Sheppard with a firm and unfaltering step ascended the platform, and returned thanks to Judge Bennet, keeper of the county jail, and several others by whom he had been kindly treated.

During the reading of the death warrant, he betrayed not the slightest emotion, and after it was finished, he took from his pocket a paper—said to be his will—which he read to himself, and then calling an acquaintance on to the scaffold, delivered it to his care.—On being asked if he had any thing to say, he replied "Yes, but I must pray first." At the close of the prayer, which he repeated after the clergyman, he drank a little brandy and water, and then addressed the crowd as follows:

Gentlemen—I have been tried and convicted of the murder of Henry C. Day, a man whom I always considered my friend. My best and only defence is, I am innocent—which I wish you all to know. All I have to ask of you now is your prayers. I am innocent, as I expect forgiveness from God, which I truly expect and know I have.

He was then bound hand and foot, a white cap was drawn over his face, the noose was adjusted, and the trap door sprung. All that then remained of the *man*, Sheppard, was the mortal flesh, soon to be laid in the grave to rot, while the immortal soul winged its way to the judgment seat of Him whose omniscience none can decieve—where even so hardened a wretch as he would never dare plead innocent, if guilty. Such was the end of this murderer. Truly he died as the fool dieth—without the least glimmering of remorse or contition. The majesty of the law has been vindicated—justice has been satisfied—blood has atoned for blood. The execution will doubtless have a beneficial influence on the community, or at least on that portion of it that did not witness the revolting and brutalizing spectacle. We are among those who believe capital punishment to be the right and only safe method of punishing capital crimes. Yet we are decidedly opposed to public executions of all kinds. Their influence is exceedingly pernicious: they harden the heart, sear the conscience, and blunt the finer feelings of the soul; eat out the affections, engender a morbid longing after exciting scenes—in a word, demoralize the whole man—and we fear that much familiarity with them would convert a humane man into a very fiend. It is indeed gratifying to find the press in this city so unanimously opposed to public exhibitions of this kind. And after what has been said, we do not see how, if the least regard is paid to public sentiment, our city authorities can ever repeat this offense against good taste and good morals.

A word as to Sheppard's "statement" that he left to be published after his death. It gives a concise history of his life, his acquaintance with and residence in the family of Mr. Day; his intimacy with the daughter, Almira; the estrangement of Day; Sheppard's desire for a reconciliation; his walk and conversation with Day for that purpose on the wharf; the assault on his own person, and Day's death by the same unknown hand. It solemnly asserts that he saw some unknown person stab Day, while he (S.) was laying on the wharf stunned by his fall; that this unknown then slipped down the wharf into the water, and disappeared. Yet all these assertions lack the air of truthfulness; they failed to convince us, they have failed to convince the vast majority of our citizens. Even on his own testimony we see not how he could be pronounced innocent; for, if Day was his friend as he asserts, and if he, (Sheppard) was first knocked down, Day must have known it, and known, too, that the assault was made by a third party. And it is almost inconceivable that Day in his dying moments, should accuse his *friend* of the murder, when he knew that friend to be entirely innocent. No, it is impossible for him to shift the guilt upon the shoulders of some unknown person. An abiding feeling still remains that Sheppard was the murderer, and that he has suffered only the just penalty of the law.

Food for Reflection.

In conversation the other day, the following facts were mentioned in contrast:

1. On Friday, the 28th, the State, through its authorized officers, took a member of community whom they had tried and convicted of *murder*, and carried him away, guarded by a military force, to a place appointed, and there hanged him by the neck till he was dead. Thus the State treated one murderer, who had taken the life of his fellow man.

2. A few days ago, a portion of the citizens of the State met in convention and determined, with no little enthusiasm, to endeavor to elect another *murderer*, who deliberately shot down one of our citizens only about two years ago, to represent the State in Congress! They determined to effect this, notwithstanding by so doing, they trample their own Constitution in the dust. If they should succeed, it would present this startling spectacle: The people hanging one murderer by the neck till he is dead, and electing another to one of the highest seats of national legislation!

Are the people prepared to do this?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Noisy Carrier has furnished us with selections from his almost infinite variety of Eastern papers. His establishment contains also all the Eastern Magazines and a variety of other interesting reading matter.

From Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock we have received the July number of Putnam's Monthly. This is the first number of the fourth volume, and it fully sustains its previous reputation. Everything between its green covers is of the choicest quality.

Notes of Travels in the Mines.

Our ride from Sacramento to Coloma, forty-five miles, was as agreeable as could be expected on the top of a stage coach and under a burning sun. We were seventeen in all, including some returning delegates from the Democratic State Convention and a bottle of brandy which followed along. This was furnished by a *kind-hearted* gentleman for the company, and being replenished when necessary, it kept up a "smart" circulation round the coach during the ride. Most seemed to regard it as a sovereign remedy against dust and heat. On man, however, who evidently loved the article, was careful to have it understood that *he* did not drink at home! Another of larger growth and of some political distinction, could not be satisfied with the abundance we had aboard, but would lead off to an extra supply at every stopping place on the road. So intense was the heat, and so strong the desire to practice the new Homeopathic principle, not of small doses, but of *similia similibus curantur*, which rendered freely means, "if you want to keep cool on a hot day, fill yourself up with liquid fire."

We entered Coloma at night-fall, having left the stage at Uniontown, one mile and a half below. The heat of the day was over, and the atmosphere was of a most delicious temperature—such a temperature as is found at this hour in all the mountain towns in summer. Nothing can be more pleasant than the nights which follow the burning heat of day rising often in these mountain passes to 110 and 115 degrees by the thermometer. The days would be intolerable did not relief so grateful come from the "cool cisterns of the night." Some Indian fires were gleaming on a mountain below the town, kindled for the purpose, we were told, of gathering grasshoppers for food. They were arranged in a circle so as to inclose the insects, and resembled somewhat a huge fiery serpent on the dark back ground of the mountain. The appearance was wild and novel.

Coloma must ever be a place of great interest, from its being the spot where gold was first discovered, near the close of January, 1848. The second piece picked up we have seen. It weighs about seven dollars, and still bears evidence of the saleratus in which it was put after being thrown into a soap kettle the one day and night, in order to test its qualities and ascertain if it were gold. This is still in the possession of the wife of Peter L. Wimmer who with James Marshall made the great discovery one morning at the tail race of the old saw mill. The old mill still stands in ruins and is now partly occupied by some Chinese. But apart from this discovery, Coloma possesses interest from its locality, from the wild and picturesque scenery around it. The mountains on either side of the river are bold, covered with scrub oaks on the dense chaparral, the pines having nearly all disappeared. Numerous roads wind up the steep ascents, enabling loaded teams to pass up and down without much difficulty. There are no fine buildings here, even those designed for county purposes are of an inferior order. Should this continue to be the county seat, a matter to be determined by the election in September, it is in contemplation to erect some fine brick structures. Here are found many families, and as ever round a Court House many lawyers. No large or permanent efforts have ever been made here for schools, not much to the credit of the oldest mining town in the State. A school, however, has been taught from time to time in the Methodist chapel. It was recently under the charge of Rev. Mr. Urmy, of the Methodist church, a most worthy young man, who besides has preached every Sunday at this place and Uniontown. There is a flourishing Sabbath school also here under the charge of Mr. Ranney.

Coloma has sustained a printing press since the fall of '51. The *Argus* now published here is well edited, and maintains a high moral tone. If decided in its politics and preferences it is manly in its views, and is disposed to meet the questions of the day without dodging or thinking. So far its course has been highly creditable to its conductors. There are many most worthy citizens who reside here, and Coloma can boast of a county Judge who is a decided Temperance man, and who recently presided at a large meeting held for the better observance of the Sabbath; and of a District Attorney, Thomas Hughes, Esq., who as the Secretary of this meeting, takes a deep interest in the object for which it was convened. It backward hitherto in social and moral improvement, the village is now advancing and promises well for the future.

GARDEN VALLEY AND JOHNTOWN, half a mile distant, are some five miles north of Coloma on the direct road to Georgetown—They are small mining villages, the former having a steam saw mill owned by Messrs. Cody & McConnell. There is a strong division of the Sons of Temperance here, headed by a Maine man and who, of course, is decidedly in favor of the Maine law. The Temperance vote in El Dorado county, is by no means small, and if properly cast at the coming election will do much in favor of Temperance principles. On the other road to Georgetown, lying farther east, are two mining settlements, Kelley's Diggings and Spanish Flat.

GEORGETOWN is some ten miles north of Coloma, between the South and Middle forks of the American river. The settlement was first made sometime in 1849. After the fire of July, '52, which burnt the place, the present site for the town was chosen, a short distance from the old one and on higher and more level ground. Streets were then laid out among the pine trees one hundred feet wide, the new town was rapidly built up. It has been increasing ever since in size, business and population, and is now one of the most promising of our mountain villages. Three daily stages connect it with Coloma, Placerville and Sacramento. Among its many substantial buildings are a large Town Hall, a Masonic Hall, a Church and a School House. It contains some twenty stores in all, two banking houses, and a steam saw-mill. Two Ditches, leading from some branches of the Middle Fork, furnish the mining vicinity with an abundant supply of water. These have reservoirs adjoining the town.

There are some fifty families here and in the vicinity, possessing much intelligence and refinement and all the elements of a good and permanent society. A flourishing school is also taught by a male and female teacher, and numbers some forty-five scholars. The Sons of Temperance have a Division here of seventy-five members, and their numbers are increasing. Yet with all the advantages Georgetown possesses, with her population and strength, the place has no minister of religion, and no preaching of the Gospel except what is furnished at uncertain intervals. But a moral movement is commencing here which must be successful. Her citizens are now organizing for the better observance of the Sabbath, and are ready to co-operate with other villages in the county in closing up stores and other places of business on that day. Their efforts will not prove in vain, and will result, we trust, in securing for themseles a quiet Sabbath and the services of an able and faithful minister. Georgetown is a pleasant place to visit. Its pure air and water, its neat and thrifty appearance, and the scenery around and in the neighborhood are quite attractive, and incline one to linger some time. The kind hospitalities of friends there we shall ever remember with great pleasure.

Mameluke Hill, three-quarters of a mile beyond, pierced through and through with shafts and tunnels, still continues to yield a large amount of gold. Cement Hill, some three miles distant, and across Cañon Creek, has been tunneled in some twelve different places. One company commenced operations in 1851, and have expended on their three tunnels twenty thousand dollars. The first two proved unsuccessful, and the last has not until recently begun to yield anything for this great outlay of expense, but now promises a golden harvest. We entered the Nevada, Swiftsure and Pioneer tunnels. The last had been driven by the force of powder some six hundred and forty feet through the *solid rock*. Over twelve months had been spent, and in two months more it was hoped the gold deposit would be reached! Such are the enterprise, perseverance and patience of the miner. His faith, if it does not *remove* mountains, bores through them.

J. W. D.

City News.

MURDER.—On Saturday evening last, a murder was committed in a store on Front street. It appears that a difficulty had arisen between H. B. Atkins and W. S. Way, in relation to some business transactions. The latter had visited the store of Atkins during the day in company with a broker, to effect a settlement of the difficulties if possible.—He did not succeed, however, and in the evening he called at the store again. Soon after, a cry of murder was heard, which attracted the attention of several persons. On going into the store, Way was found lying on the floor weltering in blood and Atkins kneeling over him—one of his knees being on the body, the other on the floor. After Atkins was pulled off, the deceased rose up to a sitting posture, but immediately fell back and soon expired.

The *post mortem* examination disclosed a wound extending nearly three inches in a downward and backward direction, penetrating the chest and dividing the substance of the superior lobe of the left lung. Atkins asserts that he acted in self-defence, that he was attacked by Way with a knife. As there were no witness at the commencement of the affray it is impossible to ascertain correctly its origin.

CALIFORNIA ON CANVASS.—In other words, Pictorial Illustrations of California.—These consist of nearly fifty oil paintings, each fourteen feet long by eight wide, representing California life and scenery. They introduce one to the country through the Golden Gate, give him several views of San Francisco from the most favorable points; spread the Bay out before him in all its magnitude and beauty; take him on an excursive trip up the Sacramento, showing on the way our thriving river towns. Crossing over into the mining region, he sees those localities where so many "piles" have been made, and all the various operations for extracting and separating the ore; he beholds, too, the Sierra Nevada range, with its snow clad peaks glistening in the sun. Then, in rapid flight he is transported to the Southern mines, where he visits all the richest diggings and the quartz mines and is delighted with the varied beautiful and sublime scenery of our mountain regions.—Thus one gathers a very truthful and pleasing idea of the country. There is nothing exaggerated in the pictures; they are sketched to the life and painted true to nature. The artists, Messrs. Smith and Argus, deserve much credit for the taste and skill and style shown in the execution of this great work. Dr. L. C. Gunn, the proprietor, is well and favorably known in this community. He was a pioneer of '49, and has long been connected with the press in the interior. His extensive knowledge of the country will enable him to add greatly to the interest of the exhibition, by giving much historical information relating to the different scenes.

Dr. Gunn will exhibit "California on Canvass" at the Musical Hall, on Monday evening next, (the 7th inst.) We hope our citizens will give him a call. Ladies and children particularly ought by all means to see these charming pictures, for in this way only can they obtain any just idea of the mining and interior portions of the country.

DEDICATION.—The new Presbyterian Church, corner of Mason and Geary streets, was dedicated on last Sabbath afternoon. Dr. Scott preached the dedicatory sermon. The audience was quite large and the exercises of a very interesting character. Rev. Mr. Woods, formerly of Stockton, is the Pastor.

The Hon. W. B. Farwell, U. S. Land Commissioner, arrived by the last steamer and took his seat on the bench of Commissioners Tuesday.

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—Three steamers have arrived this week from the South: The *Uncle Sam* on Sunday morning, the *Golden Gate* on Sunday afternoon, from Panama, and the *Pacific* on Monday afternoon, from San Juan. They brought about 1500 passengers.

On Tuesday afternoon the *Sonora* and *Yankee Blade* left for Panama, and the *Brother Jonathan* for San Juan.

The amount of treasure shipped by these vessels was $2,159,318.

Among the passengers who sailed on Tuesday, was Judge Ogden Hoffman, who leaves temporarily, on account of ill health, and Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, who has gone to the East for his family.

The Golden Gate Division of the Sons of Temperance had a social gathering at their Hall on Tuesday evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and all appeared well pleased with the various kinds of entertainment introduced.

Oregon News.

The steamer *Peytona* arrived early on Wednesday morning from Oregon, with dates to July 29th.

The scouts of the overland emigration are coming in. They report grass abundant most of the way. Four hundred wagons and several droves of cattle may be expected soon.

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Active* had arrived at Vancouver.

A large number of Oregonians had gone to the Port Orford gold mines.

The *Dem. Standard* speaks of coal from Seattle W. T. It has the appearance of good coal and is said to be superior to any discovered at Bellingham Bay. The bed is of great extent.

A schooner of 75 tons is about being built on the banks of the Willamette, opposite Portland.

The gold mines at Port Orford do not turn out as rich as was expected.

The *Spectator* says: The Coquille mines are all a humbug. The *Peytona* brings back a large number of the disappointed gold-seekers—just as we expected.

Arrival of Steamers.

The *Uncle Sam*, of the Independent Line, arrived from Panama on Saturday night last, making the trip in 13 days and 14 hours.—She brought 620 passengers. Her dates are, from New York to the 5th inst., and from Liverpool to the 17th June.

The Mail Steamship *Golden Gate* came in on Sabbath afternoon with the U. S. Mail, and 450 passengers. Her dates are no later than those by the Uncle Sam.

The passengers by the Yankee Blade and North Star, on the 1st June, were landed in New York in 21 days and 16 hours.

The North Star made the passage from New York to Aspinwall in 8 1-2 days, using only two of her four boilers, and beating the *fast* mail steamship Illinois *only* 36 hours.

Business on the Isthmus is brisk; health good. The Railroad is in good running order to the summit. There is only eleven miles unde travel. The trip from ocean to ocean can now be performed in five hours with ease, and since the completion of the Railroad to the summit, the transit of the Isthmus is but an agreeable episode in the journey. The Railroad Company are confident of being able to complete the road to Panama Bay by the 1st of December.

On the 10th inst., several severe shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Panama and Toboga, the first since 1841.

The intelligence from the Atlantic States is of an interesting character, a summary of which we give below.

The following appointments have been made for the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas:

NEBRASKA.—General W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Governor. Thos. B. Cumming, of Iowa, Secretary. Fenner Ferguson of Michigan, Chief Justice. E. B. Harding, of Georgia, Associate Justice. James Bradley, of Indiana, Associate Justice. Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, District Attorney. Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, Marshal.

KANSAS.—A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor. Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, Secretary. Madison Brown, of Missouri, Chief Justice. Rush Ellmon, of Alabama, Associate Justice. Sanders W. Johnson, of Ohio, Associate Justice. Andrew J. Isaacs, of Louisiana, District Attorney. J. B. Donaldson, of Illinois, Marshal.

THE GADSDEN TREATY RATIFIED.—The treaty with Mexico was ratified on the 30th of June, and soon after Gen. Almonte presented himself at the Treasury Department and received Secretary Guthrie's check on the Sub-Treasurer at New York for $7,000,000. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.—The Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Cambridge, on Friday, June 23.

The venerable Thomas Ritchie of Virginia, formerly of The Richmond Enquirer and The Washington Union, died in Washington on the 3d July.

Madame Sontag, the distinguished Cantatrice, died in the city of Mexico, on 18th June, of cholera.

Universal grief was manifested for her by the citizens of Mexico, and an immense number attended her funeral.

In the United States Circuit Court in Boston, Casper Herman, master of the brig Glamorgan, which vessel was taken on the Coast of Africa, by the U. S. brig Perry, and sent there, was convicted of being engaged in the slave trade.

The cholera is spreading all over the country, and is said to be raging with great severity in the vicinity of Boston, and also along the Western Emigrant lines.

The Know-Nothings have carried the Municipal Election in Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., and are making their appearance in all parts of the country.

The Fourth of July, was celebrated in New York with much spirit.

A great Anti-Nebraska Convention is to be held at Saratoga Springs, on the 16th of August.

David A. Starkweather has been appointed and confirmed minister to Chile, in place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

A duel was fought near Almache, Choctaw, county, Miss., between Mr. Rea, of the Marion Republican, and a lawyer named Evans. They fired three shots apiece, the editor getting hit in the leg, and then made up.

A fire broke out in New York on the 1st ult., in Grand Street, and destroyed several buildings.

There were 78 deaths by cholera in New York city, for the week ending July 5th. An increse of 38 on the previous week.

Commodore Isaac McKeever, has been ordered to the Command of the California Navy Yard, with Commander D. S. Farragut of New York city, as second in command.

The work of organizing the Tract enterprise throughout the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, is at last complete. All the conferences on the Continent now have conference auxiliaries. The Liberia conference in Africa is the only one where the cause has not been formally organized.

The United States Convention of Swedenborgains, held at Portland last week, was well attended. Religious services were held daily. Rev. Mr. Brittan, of Baltimore, a Lutheran clergyman, was baptized.

Infernal Machine, two Lives Lost.—Last evening a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock, the steward and his wife, being alone in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangling the bodies of both in a horrible manner. Mrs Allison had both her arms blown off, and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was dreadfully mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb shell of about six inches in diameter.

The Allisons are both dead. The criminal is supposed to be a man named Arrison, who was recently the associate of Mr. Allison as a student in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and afterwards in the Wards of the Marine Hospital: both were to graduate next spring.

On Thursday last an extensive blast was made at Marble Hill, Ind., which had the effect to move 10,000 tons of marble. It was effected by three seperate blasts, in making which one hundred and thirty pounds of powder were used.

Horrible Murder in Dandridge, Tenn.—Mr. Elijah Moore, his wife and her sister, Miss Lotspeech, were most brutally murdered by a slave belonging to the family. The negro had been somewhat insolent for some time previous, and on the night of the murder he entered the room where Moore and his wife were in one bed, and Miss Lotspeech in another bed in an opposite corner of the same room. He struck Moore a blow in the head with the edge of the axe, causing such instant death that he did not, when first discovered, appear to have moved. Mrs. Moore awoke, sprang from bed and contended with the negro in defence of her husband. The negro inflicted several wounds upon Mrs. M. similar to those upon her husband, and lifting her from the floor, threw her upon the bed, where she died in a few minutes.

Whilst the brief contest was pending with Mrs. Moore, her sister, Miss Lotspeech started to her relief. The negro struck her upon the arm and broke it; he then threw her upon the bed and violated her with many acts of barbarity and inhumanity not to be repeated. She resisted and fought to the last. Her screams alarmed the negro so, that he killed her by a blow upon the back of her head, and then made his escape. The next day the whole neighborhood turned out upon a diligent search for the murderer, and on Sunday he was arrested; not however, until he had received a severe flesh wound from a rifle ball. He made a full, though not a voluntary confession, which is confirmed by other evidence. On Monday, after general public notice throughout the country round, in the presence of an immense assembly, and by the express approbation of every individual present, the negro was chained to a stake and burned to death, and to ashes.

A riot occurred at Ripley, Ohio, on Saturday night, caused by the inmates of a coffee house throwing rotten eggs into a temperance meeting. The temperance men tilled the coffee house, and then visited all the liquor shops in the town, and those that did not agree to give up the business were assaulted. No lives were lost.

A terrible explosion took place in the "Burning Cavern" in Wisconsin, on the 11th June, resulting in the death of nine persons, and the seriously wounding of three others.

The cavern has often been safely visited by carrying the lights in glass lanterns, and on this occasion, every precaution was supposed to have been observed—A pipe however, in the mouth of one of the party was overlooked, and from this the explosive gass took fire.

Madame Hesdenyi, one of the sisters of Kossuth, died about daylight on the morning of July 4th, at her residence, No. 130 Ninth st., in New York city, in the 24th year of her age.

The Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California, was married on Tuesday, June 20th, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, to Mrs Lizzie W. Stanton, of N. Y. city.

Loss of the Trade Wind.—The clipper ship Trade Wind, of New York, bound from Mobile for Liverpool, came in collision off Cape Sable with the ship Olympia, from Liverpool for Boston, both vessels sinking almost immediately. It is supposed that at least twenty lives were lost. Capt. Osgood was rescued by a Belgian brig and brought to this port.

The New York, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., under the supervision of Messrs. Chatfield, R. J. Walker & Co., is said to be "in a collapsed state,"—some difficulty with the President, Mr. Chatfield, led to this rather premature explosion.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 4th of August.

A fire occurred on Washington st., Roxbury, July 2, destroying six wooden buildings, mostly occupied as drygood stores. The principal sufferers are, W. A. Bacon, Dexter Dana, Wm. Gill, Harlow & Bunker, and J. E. Young. The total loss is about $10,000.

Gerrit Smith, of New York, has resigned his seat in Congress.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—Two trains of cars came in collison on the Susquehanna road, about nine miles from Baltimore, on the afternoon of the 4th of July.

The Excursion Train from the American celebration at Rieer's Grove, while returning, came in collision with the regular passenger train from Baltimore for New York. There were about 2000 persons on the Excursion train, which was coming in at full speed when the collision occurred.

The Excursion train contained 14 cars and the crash that followed the collision was dreadful and heart-rending. It is believed that nearly forty persons were killed besides one hundred injured, forty of whom are badly and many others fatally wounded.

Among the wounded are some so severely injured that their recovery is very doubtful. There some who died during the night, after being carried from the dreadful scene.

The Railroad Company are loudly censured and the most intense excitement prevails throughout the city.

The Spirit-rappers and table-tippers have organized themselves into a Society in New York, styled the "Society for the diffusion of Spiritual knowledge." Ex Gov. N. P. Tallmadge is President, and Judge Edmonds and H. H. Day among the Trustees.

Congressional and Political.

The bill to establish a line of Steamers between California and Shanghae, has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 19. There seems little doubt about its success in this body, but in the House its fate is more uncertain. An effort for the establishment of a weekly mail to California by the Nicaragua route, has thus far failed.

A new postage bill has passed the House, fixing the rates of postage at 3 cents for any distance under 3000 miles, and 10 cents over 3000—5 cents for ocean postage, under 3000, and 10 cents for any distance over 3000 miles, pre-payment invariably in all cases, in advance.

The Senate has rejected the bill passed by the House fixing the first Monday of November for the annual meeting of Congress.

It is asserted that Gen. W. O. Butler positively declines the Governorship of Nebraska.

Col. Benton has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the St. Louis district.

A mass meeting was to be held at Jackson, Michigan, on the 6th ult., of those who "think that the time has arrived for a union of the North to protect liberty from being overthrown and downtrodden." One hundred and seventy names are appended to the call, and the meeting is to be composed without reference to the former political associations of the participators.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives, after several unsuccessful ballotings for U. S. Senator, postponed the election to the 6th of July.

An appropriation of $150,000 is made in the general appropriation bill, for the purchase of the Custom House site in San Francisco.

A bill has passed both Houses establishing the office of Surveyor General for New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, and to grant donations of land to actual settlers therein.

It is feared that the Homestead bill and River and Harbor bills will have to lie over for the present.

General Robert B. Campbell, formerly Consul at Havana, is spoken of for Commissioner to run the new boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico.

In relation to Cuba, the most reliable information seems to show that a wide spread movement is on foot for a speedy descent upon this Island. Experience has taught the Filibusters caution and they seem now determined so to mature their plans, as to render failure impossible. Secret organizations, with this object in view, exist in nearly all the southern cities, while northern capitalists are not behind-hand in affording "material aid." New Orleans is the head quarters of the agitators, and Gen. Quitman is to take command of the expedition.

It is useless to deny that the Administration does not look with an unfriendly eye on these movements.

The difficulties with Spain are still unadjusted, and without any reasonable prospect of being adjusted at present. The odium thrown upon the administration by the passage of the Nebraska bill is keenly felt; and if the current of public thought can be turned from a contemplation of this subject into another channel, secret aid and sympathy will be extended to almost any measure that may conduce to this end.

A New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are all enlisted in behalf of this expedition; and five of every ten of the State and United States officials in the South sympathize with the fillibusters. Money flows in abundantly. Volunteers throng to enlist. Arms and ammunition are bountifully provided; fleet steamers are engaged to convey the troops, and everything just ready for the attack.

On the other hand, the Cuban authorities are enlisting their forces, arming their troops, repairing their forts, and placing themselves in a strong position of defence.

Spain, too, is sending over aid. Several frigates and war steamers have been ordered to the West Indies, and transports with three thousand troops. Three thousand acclimated troops from Porto Rico are to be transferred to Cuba. The determination, therefore, is to give their assailants a warm reception; and if no more hearty co-operation greets them on the part of the supposed disaffected in Cuba, than the Lopez Fillibusters met with, a fate similar to this may await them.

European Intelligence.

The news from Europe is almost entirely devoid of interest. The allied powers remain in a state of masterly inactivity. Military operations and diplomatic movements progress slowly towards a crisis, which may terminate either in peace or a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Emperor of Austria and the kings of Prussia and Saxony have had an interview at Tetschen, with a result generally favorable to the coalition. Prussia has sent M. Manteuffel to St. Petersburg to support the Austrian summons for the evacuation of the principalities.

Silistria still continues to hold out. On the 9th the Russians made another unsuccessful attack upon it, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Prince Paskiewitch received a severe wound in the side, which compelled him to transfer the chief command of the Russian forces to Prince Gortschakoff. He was removed to Jassy, the fortifications of which are undergoing a thorough repair.

The reported death of Mussa Pacha, the gallant defender of Silistria, is contradicted.

All the English troops have now left Constantinople. Reschid Pacha has retired from office, on ground of ill health. His successor is Schekil Effendi. Kebresli Pacha is appointed Grand Vizier in the stead of Mustapha Pacha.

Twelve hundred English troops have landed at Athens.

The King of Prussia has again left Berlin; he has gone on a tour to East Prussia. It is said, but officially contradicted by the Prussian papers, that the object of this trip was to meet the Emperor of Russia.

It is generally believed that Russia has rejected the Austrian summons.

From another reliable source it is stated that the opinion gains ground in Vienna and Berlin, that the interview between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia at Teschin has strengthened the alliance of the Great German Powers, and that as soon as the answer of Russia shall be made known, the attitude of both will become more defined and vigorous; and in fact, as their treaties provide, will be identical with that of France and England.

Advices from Greece are favorable.

The fleets are still engaged in conveying the Anglo-French force to Varna, but the matter appears to progress slowly. No news of the allies in the field is expected until about the end of the present month of June.

Two Austrian ships of war have commenced cruising from Avlona to Prevesa.

From the Baltic and Black Seas we have no news of importance. Admiral Plumridge of the Baltic fleet, landed 1,500 men from his ships at the captured town of Uleaborg, and had made a prize of a quantity of specie.—The English journalists look upon the destruction of Sebastopol as the only operation now necessary to bring the Czar to terms.

England.—Interesting in relation to Canada. In the House of Lords, the bill to change the Canada Legislative Council from a nominated to an elective body, came up for a second reading. During the discussion, the Earl of Ellenborough remarked, the time had arrived when measures should be taken, in a friendly spirit, to free Canada altogether from dependence upon the crown and Parliament of this country, and said that Mr. Huskisson had expressed the same opinion in 1828. In the event of a war between this country and the United States, he doubted whether Canada could be successfully defended.

Lord Brougham endorsed the opinions of Lord Ellenborough by reference to several authorities, and said he should be glad to see a separation effected in amity and good will. He wished that there should succeed to the present colonial connection the connection of free and independent States.

News from the Interior.

Observance of the Sabbath.—We find in the *Empire County Argus*, resolutions adopted by the citizens of Coloma in regard to the better observance of the Lord's Day. They look upon the selling of goods and all kinds of traffic (save in cases of absolute necessity,) as highly immoral upon the Sabbath and uncalled for, either by the interests of the individual or the community at large.

The third and fourth resolutions we copy, and commend them to the notice of other mining towns.

Resolved, That as Americans, we believe the liberal institutions of our country and the perpetuity of our government mainly depend on the intelligence and morality of her citizens—and that the strict observance of the Sabbath will prove to be one of our strongest bulwarks.

Resolved, That we, the miners of this vicinity, will use our utmost endeavors to aid and assist the merchants and citizens of this place in carrying out the resolutions adopted by this meeting.

The difficulty heretofore has been that the miners laid in most of their stocks of provisions and did their trading on the Sabbath. So that if the merchants were disposed to close their stores, this weekly Sabbath influx of miners would prevent their doing so.—Now, however, the miners have promised their hearty cooperation in the matter, and we see no reason why the stores and shops may not be closed. Similar efforts are being made at Cold Springs and Crescent City. In the latter city *all* the merchants close their stores on the Sabbath. Will not other towns follow their example until, throughout our State, the Sabbath shall be observed as a Christian State ought to observe it.

Significant.—As far as we can learn no crime of consequence was committed in this county last week. This can only be accounted for by the fact that a large portion of the county officers, candidates for the Legislature, loafing politicians and political editors were out of the county, attending the State Convention. We have always had a poor opinion of all these classes of individuals, and religiously believe that were the community rid of them, there would be an excellent state of society existing, composed of honest, industrious and upright citizens.—*Coloma Argus.*

The *California Farmer* says that at the famous ranch of C. J. Hutchinson, Esq., on the Putah Creek, one thousand pounds of butter are made monthly. D. W. C. Thompson, Esq., at Sonoma, sends down five hundred pounds monthly. There are many valuable dairies at Petaluma, Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, San Jose, and other places.

From Carson Valley.—We learn from Mr. Augustus Raymond of Carson Valley that the immigration is fast arriving. The stock which is arriving in large numbers looks well—better than at any former period. The immigration, though smaller than that of last season, is composed in a great measure of families and persons who design making California their place of residence.

Business at Bagtown is becoming lively in consequence of the influx of strangers.

The crops in the Valley are looking well, and promise a good yield; they are almost ready for the sickle.

Quite a number of pretty young ladies are said to be on their way to this State. We would advise our bachelor friends to look alive. There is no telling when such another opportunity for putting on the shackles of matrimony may present itself, as will be afforded by the arrival of "marketable young ladies" with the incoming immigration.

The list of the arrivals in the Valley from Salt Lake up the first of July sums up as follows: wagons, 213; cattle, 7,528; horses and mules, 360; sheep, 7,150.

The immigration report grass plenty, and health good on the entire route.—*Mountain Democrat.*

Two Frenchmen, while sailing on the mill-pond above Foster's Bar on Sunday morning, capsized their boat and were both drowned. Their names were Henri Langle, aged 22, and Edenard, aged 19.—*Marysville Herald.*

FIRE AT BIDWELL.—We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the *Alta* of the 3d inst., that the town of Bidwell has been almost entirely consumed by fire. Only seven buildings, including the Court House, remain standing on the hill, and below it every one was swept away.

Destruction of Greytown.—The following extract from private correspondence we take from the *Alta* of the 2d inst.

By this steamer you will hear of the entire destruction of Greytown, by the American sloop-of-war Cyane, by express orders of the U. S. Government, unless a certain sum of money ($24,000) was paid forthwith, for injuries alleged to have been committed against the Transit Company, and for insults to Major Borland, the American Minister. The demand was made upon the late authorities of Greytown, and no answer having been given Capt. Hollins opened fire, which he kept up at intervals for two days, when he landed a party of marines and made short work of it, by burning down the entire town. Only one house lately occupied by Capt. Foote, at a distance from the town is left standing.

ENGRAVING, NUMBER TWO.—Our readers may expect the second of our series of California scenes in the next issue. It is now in the hands of the engraver, who promises to have it forthcoming in ample season.

Adams & Co. have removed their Banking and Express office to Montgomery Block, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

The steamer *America* has been purchased by Capt. J. T. Wright, who will put her on the Oregon route—touching at Humboldt, Crescent City, Port Orford and Umpqua.

Mexico.

An earthquake at Jamiltepec, on the 5th ult., caused serious damage. Between fifty and sixty shocks were felt. The crops were entirely destroyed by it. The Government has opened a subscription for the relief of the inhabitants.

The cholera was causing great ravages in Mexico. Before the fair at Tlalpan there had been a few cases there, but it had since spread in a most terrible manner. Among many notable persons who had been numbered as its victims, are Mr. Berkely, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, lately nominated Charge d'Affairs for Spain in Nicaragua. On one day there had been as many as 200 deaths from the fearful scourge.

The Fourth of July is said to have passed off with much eclat throughout the Union. The *N. Y. Herald* says:

"There was no disunion exhibited in any part of the city or country yesterday; for we never witnessed a more universal turn out than was present everywhere, from sunrise to sunset.

United States Land Commission.

CLAIMS SUBMITTED.

The Board met Tuesday morning Aug 1st, at 10 o'clock.

CLAIMS CONFIRMED.

No. 128. Jose M'Amador to part of San Ramon.
No. 349. George Morris to part of San Ramon.
No. 719. Jos. Pope, et al, to place called Locoallome.
No. 799. Chas. E. Hart to Entre Napa.

CLAIMS REJECTED.

No. 455. Victoria Reid to Huerta de Quata.
No. 378. M. G. Vallejo to Entre Napa.
No. 575. John F. Jones et als, to Rio de Los Animus.
No. 576. Augustin Olevera, et al, to La Cienega.
No. 471. M. G. Vallejo to Agua Caliente.
No. 739. Joseph Hooker to part of Agua Caliente.
No. 808. John Foster, et al, to Mission San Juan Capistrano.
No. 809. R. S. Kilburn to 1500 varas.
No. 543. Mayor and Common Council of Santa Barbara, to Municipal Lands.
No. 660. Presentacion De Riedly, et al, to Canada de Guadaloupe.
No. 759. W. C. Jones to part of Las Pulgas.
No. 367. Gervacio Arquillo, et al, to Las Pulgas.

MARRIAGES.

In this city at the First Presbyterian Church, 31st ult., by the Rev. A. Williams, William Carman, M. D., of San Francisco, formerly of Suffolk county, L. I., to Miss Margaret Smith, late of Flushing, L. I.

In Sonora, 23d ult., by Judge I. S. Hall, Mr. Samuel L. Gahan, of Maine, to Miss Mary Kline, of New York city.

In Sonora, 27th ult., by Justice J. Lane, John V. Gowen to Martha Ann Manning.

At Beal's Bar, 19th ult., by W. P. Wing, Esq., Mr. James R. Graham, to Mrs. Martha M. Morgan.

In this city, 29th ult., by the Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Andrew S. Wadleigh, to Miss Maria H. Black, both of Sacramento.

In this city, on Sunday, 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, of London, (England,) to Miss Sally J. Ansel, of Baltimore.

☞ New York and Baltimore papers please copy.

In this city, Sunday, 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Henry Channing Beals, to Miss Mary F. Ward, only child of the late Dr. E. A. Ward, of N. Y. city.

In Sacramento, 16th ult., Mr. Jesse H. Hadley to Miss Eveline Remington.

At Gold Hill, El Dorado county, 30th ult., by the Rev. P. Hollingsworth, Mr. John Hollingsworth, to Miss Mary A. Curtiss, all of Grass Valley.

At Pittsburg, Pa., June 14, Mr. Alfred A. Hannewell, postmaster of Columbia, Cal., to Miss Lizzie E. Bowman, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In this city, 31st July, of Congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Emma Florence Johnson, aged 25 years.

In Sonora, on the evening of the 22d ult., Shoulam Washington Lineberg, aged 5 months.

At Hawkin's Bar, Tuolumne River on the 23d ult., from an attack of epilepsy, James G. Hall, late of Philadelphia.

In this city, 29th ult., of consumption, Mr. R. Allen Carlton, aged 29 years.

At Trinity Ferry House, on the 27th ult., Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer & Gibbs, of typhoid fever.

At Galena Ranch, Yuba co., 27th ult., William Reichherdt, aged 35 years.

In Marysville, on the 28th ult., of brain fever, Dr. S. H. Baldwin, of Rose's Bar, and late of Rochester, New York.

Special Notices.

Religious Notice.—Rev. Mr. Corwin, of San Jose, will preach in the Howard street church, (Rev. Mr. Willey's,) on next Sabbath, Aug. 6. Services at the usual hours.

Temperance Meeting.—On next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Briggs, Dr. Gibbons and others will deliver short Temperance addresses at the Sons of Temperance Hall, corner of Washington street and Jones' alley. The public (ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to attend.

S. FRANCISCO TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

PLEDGE.

We pledge ourselves, that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; and that we will, on all suitable occasions, discountenance their use throughout the community.

There will be Temperance Meetings every Lord's Day at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington st., corner of Jones Alley, between Montgomery and Sansome sts., at 3 o'clock, P. M. And the public are invited to be present, especially such as sell, or use as a beverage, intoxicating liquors. The services are to be appropriate to the day. NATHANIEL THURSTON.

P. S. Papers friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to copy the above.

July 21, 1854.

Sons of Temperance.—Excelsior Division, No. 6, S. of T., meets every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in "Sons of Temperance Hall," on Washington street, corner of Jones' Alley.

The following are the officers for the present quarter:—

A. C. Manning, W. P.	E. Hyde, T.
Albert Green, W. A.	B. D. Bullard, C.
Geo. M. Chalwill, R. S.	J. Tyson, A. C.
Geo. S. Soren, A. R. S.	Geo. Winslow, I. S.
C. C. Knowles, F. S.	Henry A. Shaw, O. S.
jy27	Thomas Welsh, Chaplain.

Lyon's Kathairon,—For preserving and beautifying the hair, to prevent its falling off and turning grey. Awarded the highest premiums by the States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan and Georgia. The Kathairon most effectually cleanses the scalp from Scurf and Dandruff—causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly—giving it a rich, curling and lively appearance, of much value either as an ornament of beauty, or an indication of health—and re-produces new Hair upon bald heads. Sold by all principal Druggists.—PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for California and Oregon.

☞ 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco. aug 4 tf

The Tail of the Comet is forty degrees in length, but so thin in substance that stars are visible through it. The marvelous tales of some nostrum-mongers are nearly as long, and quite as easily seen through.

The proprietor of *Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla*, however, has no occasion to resort to *such tales* in order to attract public attention.

The actual cures performed by the article, wherever it is introduced, is the basis upon which the reputation of this remedy is founded, as the hundreds of certificates of renewed hopes, health and life, that are continually flowing in upon him, will prove.

☞ *Humbug may flourish* for a time, but a remedy must possess rare medical virtues, to establish the reputation that *Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla* has established wherever it has been used. aug 5 tf

CALIFORNIA ON CANVASS.

THE most magnificent collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever exhibited—covering upwards of 5000 feet of Canvass, and representing all the principal scenes in California, from the Golden Gate, through the cities, towns, and mining regions, to the northern boundaries of the State, exhibiting the improvements, and various modes of mining now operation.

Splendid Long Tom Scene!

Thence returning, will exhibit the Mining, Mountain, and Agricultural views of the Southern region.

CATCHING WILD HORSES IN THE TULARE VALLEY and magnificent views of

The Sierra Nevada.

The whole of this splendid work has been produced at great expense, with the strictest regard for accuracy in every part, all the views having been drawn and painted from nature; and the public may rest fully assured that it presents a truthful picture of

CALIFORNIA AS IT IS.

Painted by Thomas H. Smith.

The above work has been especially produced for exhibition in the Atlantic States and Europe; but previous to its departure, it will be exhibited a short time in California. The exhibition will commence on Monday evening, August 7th, at Musical Hall. Dr. Gunn, late editor of the Sonora Herald, a California Pioneer, will explain the pictures.

Doors open at a quarter past seven o'clock. Curtain will rise at eight o'clock. Tickets to be had at Lecount & Strong's, Marvin & Hitchcock, and Atwill's Music Store. Price for Reserved Seat $2. Back Seats $1. aug 4

WM. B. SAWYER. SILAS W. JOHNSON.

SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, &c.

Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street,

Between Clay and Washington.

San Francisco, July 21, 1854. tf

Medical Advertisements.

DR. GUYSOTT'S
IMPROVED EXTRACT OF
YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA
IS NOW PUT UP IN THE LARGEST
SIZED BOTTLES.

AND is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only TRUE and ORIGINAL article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

Will Cure, Without Fail

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jandice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FAEMLE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grange county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians, who had seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland," one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered form her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are cured sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully, MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State.—Park & White are Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant Street, 3d door above Montgomery. aug 5 tf

FURNITURE

WARE-ROOMS,

180 Montgomery Street.

HOWES & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY
VIKING, FLEET WING AND STAR LIGHT

$80,000

Addition to their Stock of Furniture which, together with their former great variety, gives them by far the largest and best selected *Lot of Furniture in the City.*

Our NEW GOODS comprise every variety of Furniture suitable for the parlor, dining room, chamber and office—Consisting in part, as follows:

RICH PARLOR SETS,

In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, upholstered in Damask, Plush, Brocatelle and Hair Cloth.

CHAMBER SETS,

Of Walnut, with Marble Tops complete; also Oak and Mahogany, do.; Painted sets; two very elegant sets with Upholstered Chairs, &c.; a great variety of full and half Marble-top sets; also 50 cheap sets from 60 to $75.

GILT MIRRORS,

Comprising a great variety of Pier Glasses, Ornamented and Plain, of all sizes—also two very large and elegant—probably the largest and most beautiful ever imported into San Francisco.

DINING ROOM SETS—SIDE BOARDS,

Mahogany and Walnut—all sizes—with and without Marble tops, with Shelves, &c., from $25 to $100; Extension Tables, all sizes, Mahogany and Walnut; Ladies' Dining Chairs; also a great variety of Tables, of all sizes and kinds.

OFFICE FURNITURE,

Office Desks, Tables, Office Chairs, Cane and Wood, Sofa Beds—some very superior, Neadham's and Robinson's patterns; also low priced patterns, as low as forty dollars each.

Besides the articles enumerated, we have

Mahogany Wardrobes	from $80 to $160.
Fine Painted Wardrobes	from 15 to 35.
Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus	from 20 to 50.
Pine Bureaus	from 10 to 25.
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas	from 30 to 60.
Tete a Tetes,	from 40 to 60.
Lounges, of all prices.	

Extension Lounges, of all prices, a new article. Cane and Wood Chairs, all prices and qualities. Mahogany and Walnut Easy Chairs and Rockers. Sewing Rockers. " " " and Rosewood Centre Tables, with and without Marble tops; Marble-top Washstands; Enclosed Sinks, Lined; also, Plain—Cherry and Pine. Card Tables from $10 to $20; Whatnots, Whatnot Desks, Whatnot Commodes, Etagsias, Fancy Toilet Tables, Mahogany Bedsteads, Double and Single—Walnut, Maple, &c.; all sizes and prices, from $6 upwards. Clocks, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Feather Beds, White Spreads, together with a great variety of common Furniture too numerous to mention.

ALSO

200 Rolls Low Priced Carpeting,

which we will offer at great bargains.

N. B.—We do not pretend to be *selling off at cost, but we can and will sell as low as any concern in the city who offers desirable Goods.*

Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in Boston, *for cash*, and we feel certain that we can sell good articles at prices which will give *perfect satisfaction* to all who will favor us with an examination of our Goods.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

All are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before making their purchases.

HOWES & CO.,
180 Montgomery Street.
Opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

San Francisco, July 26, 1854. tf

NEW YORK
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
BY R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines, Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, &c. These implements are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, &c.

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner. Brick Machines, of the most approved patern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons.

Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment of these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, &c., of 160 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages, the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

GEORGE H. JOHNSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM PACIFIC
PIONEER DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
No. 142 Montgomery Street, Cor. of Clay,
OVER THE DRUG STORE.

Daguerreotypes taken in every style of the art. Also, the new and really beautiful article, the Stereoscopic Picture, taken equally well in all weathers. Call and examine specimens.

Views of Buildings and Copies of Daguerreotypes taken at short notice. ja28-3m

PIONEER BOOK STORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BLANK BOOKS, MERCANTILE STATIONERY,
Cutlery and Fancy Goods, Miscellaneous Books, School Book, Music and Musical Instruments, Pianos and Melodeons,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., ETC.,
168 *Montgomery st., San Francisco.*

WE HAVE constantly on hand, and arriving per every Clipper and Express from New York, a large and well selected Stock, comprising all the standard works of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Theology, Law, Medicine, Surgery, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c.

Also, SCHOOL BOOKS, COLLEGIATE AND ACADEMICAL SERIES, the best assortment in California.

Arts, Sciences, Natural History, Poetry, Gift Books, Novels, &c.; Foreign Books; Spanish, French and German Grammars; Recent Publications, Magazines and Periodicals.

Music Books,—all kinds, Secular and Sacred;

Sheet Music, 100,000 pages, well selected; all the new and popular pieces received semi-monthly, as soon as published in the States.

Musical Instruments, in every variety;

Guitars, from $10 to $75 each; Violins, from $2 to $50; Accordeans, Banjos, Tamborines, Clarinetts, Flutes, Flageolets, Fifes, Castinetts, Triangles, Cymbols, &c.; strings and fixtures for all the above;

Instruction Books of all kinds;

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

Of the best manufacture, finest tone and elegant finish; Prince's celebrated Melodeons; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos.

Pictures, Oil Paintings, &c.,

RICH ENGRAVINGS, FINE LITHOGRAPHS, (plain and colored.) Our free *Picture Gallery* is open at all times, day and evening.

Blank Books and Mercantile Stationery.

Letter, Cap and Note Papers,—500 Reams, well assorted;—Stemon Paper, Legal, Cap and Acct. Current Paper; Wrapping and Envelope Paper; Envelopes; Letter and Seal Presses; books and apparatus; Ink Stands, Pencils, Pens, &c.; Fancy Stationery and Show case goods; Elegant Gilt and Bronze Inkstands; Fancy Pen-holders; Paper Weights, Seals, &c.; Paper Cutters and Folders.

OPERA GLASSES and Canes, an elegant assortment; Porte Monaies, Cigar cases, Morrocco Wallets, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Card Cases, Reticules, &c.

We have always on hand, as above, a large and well selected assortment of all goods in our line, and we invite the attention of the public.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Pioneer Book Store, 168 Montgomery Street.

CALL AT THE
California Boot & Shoe Store,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
No. 110 Montgomery Street.

WHERE you will find the best, cheapest and greatest variety in the city, consisting of

Ladies' Satin, Lasting and Morocco, plain and fancy Gaiters, Boots, Ties, Slips and Buskins;
Misses' do do do do do
Gents' Fine Calf, sewed and pegged Boots, Gaiters, Brogans, Slippers and Pumps;
Boys' Boots, Gaiters and Shoes;
Childrens' Shoes.

Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call. jy27-6m-b R. H. TIBBITS.

DR. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,
No. 125 Montgomery Street, between Commercial and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.
jy27-6m-b

WILLIAM N. SAYRE, M. D.,
OFFICE.
No 87 Pacific Street, between Sansome & Battery,
At the YERBA BUENA HOTEL, (formerly Pacific Temperance House.)
jy27-6m-b

WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affection of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Lungs and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a fine Herbal Medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficient Remedy ever discovered for

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

BEWARE OF BASE IMITATIONS.

As there are quite a number of *Counterfeit* articles bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, purporting to be the "Genuine and original," we therefore deem it necessary, for the protection of ourselves, and for the public good, to *Caution* all persons who purchase the Balsam of Wild Cherry, to look well at the *Signature* before Buying. The "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" has a FAC SIMILE of the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia, and Sandford & Park on a finely executed steel engraved wrapper. Therefore be cautious as none can be genuine without the signature of "Sandford & Park."

☞ Sold by PARK & WHITE, No. 94 Merchant Street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco, California Proprietors, and Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. Also for sale by the following Agents:

Story Redington & Co., San Francisco.
Henry Johnson & Co.
Keith, Hagard & Co.
Littles Vigo
F. A. Babcock & Co.
Samuel Adams
J. Parslow
J. H. Stoddard
Henry Julien
John O'Brien
And by Dr. R. H. Mc Donald, Sacramento.

Also by Druggists generally throughout the State. Orders by mail requesting an Agency, and accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention. apl21 tf

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.

Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.

Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.

Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.

Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la lavan bien sea en agua fria o caliente.

1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts.,
Aug. 1, 1854. 3m. San Francisco.

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 94 BATTERY STREET.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Stationary Marble Mantels.
All kinds of Lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural Lintels, Red Free Stone, etc.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853. 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, of New York. O. H. MIESEGAES, of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Merchandise, and Ship Brokers.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE REMOVED TO No. 137 FRONT STREET, next to the corner of Jackson, up stairs, and continue to give their attention exclusively to the interest of others having Merchandise or Produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

CHILI and CALIFORNIA FLOUR, BARREL FLOUR, CHILI and CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CHILI and CALIFORNIA WHEAT, and a general assortment of Merchandise, for sale. Loans negotiated upon Produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful Agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of Wheat and other Produce made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants' Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento. m10-4m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS
For receiving a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!
Direct from New York, by
EVERY CLIPPER,
AS WELL AS BY
Express, via the Isthmus,
And having just received a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
Of every kind of Goods adapted to the wants of the market are able to offer superior inducements to the
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the OREGON and SANDWICH ISLAND MARKETS, to our Stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any House on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL KEEPERS
AND
STEAMBOAT OWNERS

Will find every article suited to their wants in our Stock, and at reduced prices.

apl6im TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO., Corner of Front and Sacramento sts.

Miscellaneous Business Cards.

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,
DENTISTS,

Having removed to their new suit of rooms, 183 Clay st. Private entrance first door below Kearny.

Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call, and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy13m.

DOCTORS TRIPLER & HEWIT,
C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army;
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
OFFICE IN ARMORY HALL,
corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
dec16—tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb 13. a20

DR. N. THURSTON'S
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 20,
Aug. 12. San Francisco.

R. COLE, C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14 tf Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco.

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M.
Residence at the Oriental Hotel. oc21 tf

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts.
dc3 San Francisco. tf.

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21 tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF HOMOEPATHY,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.
dec16 3m

LUCIUS A. BOOTH. CHAS. SMITH. NEWTON BOOTH.
BOOTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 38 K STREET,
Sacramento City.
Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description.
Consignments of California produce received. feb 17tf

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH.
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Foot of Clay Street, Corner of East,
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments 3m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
W. J. SILVER, J. B. CARRISON, A. SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms. oc24 3m

L. P. ZANE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SADLERY AND HARNESS,
Kearny Street, between Pine and Bush Streets, San Francisco.
N. B. Always on hand, a supply of ready made work.
sept 23, 1853.

D. R. PROVOST,
Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.)
PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS,
72 and 74 California street, San Francisco.
sept 16, 1853. 3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
132 Sansome Street, between Washington and Clay.
Sept 2 tf San Francisco.

J. DE LA MONTANYA,
IMPORTER OF
STOVES! STOVES!!
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.,
No. 126 Jackson Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
sept9 San Francisco. tf

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE,
172 Washington Street.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. C. MAGRAW. FRANK TILFORD.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21 3m

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire Proof Brick Store, corner of Battery and Clay Streets,
sept9 San Francisco. 6m

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE
"THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!"
Situated on Montgomery Street.
Next Door South of the Banking House of Burgoyne & Co.
IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Every attention given to visitors of the Baths. In the
SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON
The very best Workmen at all times ready to wait on their customers.
Entrance for Ladies' Baths on Montgomery Street, next door to the Store, formerly occupied by Cronin & Macklen.
San Francisco, April 14th.

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS
VELVET, TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES, SHADE MUSLIN, GILT CORNICES, CURTAIN BANDS, &c., &c.
No. 128 Clay Street, San Francisco.
A. C. MESSERVE, San Francisco. J. J. MESSERVE, N. York.
The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
Houses Clothed and Papered; Curtains made and put up, Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ap7 tf

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST received ex Flying Cloud and Game Cock, Buff and White Shade Material; Gilt, Landscape, Gothic and Flowered Shades; Silk and Worsted Damask; Gilt Cornices; Curtain Bands and Curtain Pins.

Also on hand 30,000 rolls of PAPER HANGING of every quality and style. In store and for sale low by A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,

128 *Clay Street, next door to the Niantic Hotel.*
May 5, 1854-tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. FRENAYE, DENTIST,
MUSICAL HALL BUILDING,
CORNER BUSH AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

Performs all operations on the Mouth in the most durable style. Filling done in such a manner as to preserve the Teeth for life.

Artificial Teeth set on a new principle, which defies detection.

Extracting by improved instruments, with the least possible pain.

Chloroform administered by a new method, whereby all danger is avoided.

All operations, at the lowest possible rates.

Dr. Frenaye Parle Francais.

Refer to Drs. Rowel, Sheldon, Ober and Winslow.

And to Henry Meiggs, D. Rising, Esq., Drexel, Sather & Church, Adams & Co., Little & Cole, and others. no 26

FLOUR MILLS,
SAW MILLS, AND OTHER MACHINERY
AT THE
PACIFIC FOUNDRY,
ON FIRST ST., BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.
GODDARD & CO.

HAVING enlarged their Foundry and Machine Shop, are now prepared to take Castings of Iron or Brass of every description. They have on hand a great variety of patterns for Mortice, Spur and Bevel Gears, and Bolt Gears, Puller's Mill Spindles, and Saw Mill Irons. Also Patterns for House Castings, such as round, fluted and square Columns, Pilasters, Balcony Railings, &c. We do not boast of being the *Oldest* nor the *Largest* establishment in the city, but our establishment is large enough to have all the modern improvements and having a reputation to establish are determined to give our work a finish that shall not be surpassed, all work will be warranted according to order, and on as good terms as at any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 16, 1854. GODDARD & CO.

CALIFORNIA STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
BY M. J. BURKE & CO.
No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St.,
(IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.

Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts.
June 23 tf

GREAT SALE OF LOTS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES
In and adjoining San Francisco.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having purchased a tract of Land within and adjoining the city limits of San Francisco, known as *Ex Mission Dolores*, and knowing its importance to the citizens of San Francisco for *residences* and *gardens*, for all kinds of produce, shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers, &c., for beautifying and making one's home delightful and pleasant to the eye, I have concluded to sell a portion of said land, and to survey it into lots, and streets, for the accommodation of a larger number of citizens. This tract contains many advantages over other locations:—

First. The title has been confirmed by the Commissioners; consequently, all persons purchasing any part or portion of said land, will have an indisputable title, which is one of the most important points to be presented.

Second. The lofty and romantic mountains in the rear, form one of the best barriers against the disagreeable north-west winds, that are prevalent here during the summer months; hence making it one of the best locations for family residences on this peninsular.

Third. The immediate front is the anticipated depot for the great *Pacific Rail Road*, where the commerce of the world must be handled; consequently, it must be used for business houses, and not for residences.

Fourth. The streets are being laid out wide and commodious, from sixty-four to one hundred and thirty feet. The many advantages resulting from wide streets I will not attempt to enumerate.

Fifth. Good and wholesome water can be obtained by digging for it. Many springs and small streams are constantly running on the premises. Citizens of San Francisco, you may think this is simply a speculative movement, and nothing more. I acknowledge it a speculation on my part; but stop and ponder over it, and look at what you *can* make, and not on what I *may* make.

Judging the future from the past, we must reasonably conclude the great and important destiny to which San Francisco is hastening. You must see by referring to the past that San Francisco has nearly doubled her population every year for the last five. Should she continue to increase in the same proportionate ratio for the next ten years, this particular piece of territory now offered for sale will nearly centre this great *Metropolis*, and of course must increase proportionably every year in value. I believe that in less than ten years, lots will be sold upon this plat for as much per front-foot as the best location now sells for on Stockton street. We do not want the Pacific Rail Road to bring about this change in ten years; but should it be made, so much the better for all interested, and much quicker and larger will be the results.

The merchandise that will be transported from the numerous points in the East must centre at, and be exchanged in San Francisco. The public may talk about making some other point the terminus of the Eastern trade. You have assurance that a Rail Road will be made to this place, if its terminus is within five hundred miles of us; feeling confident as we do, why not prepare and shape ourselves for it, and not wait until Eastern and European capitalists shall have purchased all the lands, and thus submit to become tenants, and pay over to the lords of other lands, who have no interest with us but to impoverish us and ship their wealth to other parts. You ask why I sell, if I believe the above to be true. I answer, I do not intend to sell you all at present. I wish to have some of the profits of the future advance myself, but will sell you one or two thousand lots.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You had better set apart one month's income to purchase and situate yourselves on your own premises, than to pay that income for rent to another. You may suppose it will cost too much to get to and from your business, but if you will make a sober reckoning you will discover this location presents advantages equal to from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than you now incur, and everything would be more satisfactory because you would know when your land-lord's bill would come in, and when you would have to move, provided you neither sold or mortgaged your premises.

As proprietor of these premises, I shall endeavor to take such steps as shall conduce to the health, convenience, enjoyment and comfort of its future inhabitants. In addition to the above inducements I shall select a choice spot for a park or plaza, and endeavor to beautify it at once; consequently, it will be the most pleasant and fashionable place of resort in the city. It was my first intention not to offer any part or portion of this land for sale, until February or March; but after mature consideration, I have hastened matters, in order to give those who wish, an opportunity to improve their lots with flowers, shrubbery, trees, or anything they may wish, before the dry season shall set in. I will here add, (experimentally) to such as may wish to improve their lots—to fence, prepare, and plant everything in the nature of shrubbery, during the month of January, if possible; after February, your labor will be comparatively thrown away on such work.

These lots will be sold at auction from and after the 1st of January, 1854, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN, Agent, Montgomery Street.

In addition to the above, I will sell, near Union City, in Alameda County, good Farming Lands, at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, from one to two hundred lots in Union City.

Possession given immediately for any of the above property. Particulars given at the office of the undersigned relative to any of the above property, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Sts., 3rd floor, No. 2.

JOHN M. HORNER.

December 23, 1853. [tf]

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR
Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and fully worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A, C, E, F, G, down to three, C, E, F, and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E, and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three are worthy of special merit. After declaring the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E."; that the "Benecia Mills," J. F. Houghton agent, was "F."; and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A." represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Page & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committe.
E. T. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. [dec23 tf] HORNER & CO.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

THE Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

We speak in praise of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c.

The genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market, and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.
LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signatures of "H. Wistar, M.D." This will be enveloped with a wrapper; copyright secured 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

Agents for California, BENJ. B. THAYER & CO.
127 Montgomery st., between Sacramento and Commercial.
apl4 3m San Francisco.

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.
CIRCULAR.

THE FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first day of August 1854.

It is the full determination of the Trustees to spare neither expense nor exertions to obtain the ablest teachers that can be secured in the various departments of the school, and to have the most assiduous attention rendered to the improvement and comfort of the pupils.

It is believed that the efforts necessary to meet the exigencies peculiar to a new State like California, and to build up an institution which by thorough training in the principles and refinements of enlightened society, shall qualify our daughters for their high position and duties, will be appreciated by a discerning and liberal public.

The locality of the school is well known, is easy of access, and remarkable for salubrity; no case of serious sickness having ever occurred in the Seminary.

The buildings have been enlarged and improved, and can now accommodate an increased number of boarding scholars.

In order to preserve discipline, it is found necessary strictly to exclude ordinary visitors from the Seminary. No person will be allowed to visit the pupils except parents, guardians, and those who may obtain from them a written permission.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
(PAYABLE EACH HALF IN ADVANCE.)

Board and Tuition, in English branches	$250 00
Washing, per dozen	1 50
Day Scholars, Tuition, per Session	50 00

EXTRAS:

Latin, French and Spanish Languages, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc., each	$30 00
Vocal and Instrumental music, (with use of instruments,)	50 00

Application for admission may be made to
REV. S. WOODBRIDGE, JR., President, or to
SAMUEL C. GRAY, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Benicia, June, 1854. ja30-6w.

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over many times. Orders taken, and all information given by JARVIS JEWETT, Agent.
San Francisco, July 21, 1854. tf

Sierra Leone.

The river of Sierra Leone, discovered by Pietro de Cintra, in 1462, and formerly called Mitomba, is formed by the junction of four streams—the Bunce, Rokelle, Porto Lago, and Mahara—and falls into the sea in north latitude 8° 30', and west longitude 18° 43'. The name "Sierra Leone" was given to the mountain range south of the river from the fancy that the loud reverberation of thunder in the valleys resembled the roaring of lions.

The peninsula, which breaks down suddenly at the river's mouth, is very lofty compared with the opposite shore, and stretches inland to the southeast in a range which soon reaches an elevation of more than 2,000 feet. The range is not uniform; but presents on the north side detached hills, with valleys between, that increase in width as they descend and sweep down towards the river; before reaching which, they unite in a rolling and luxuriant plain, varying only in the character of their foliage. The valleys and hill-tops were clothed with luxuriant verdure when we saw them. As viewed from the sea, the scene was picturesque and imposing; on one side a low shore, stretching away to the north, which looked dark in its dull uniformity of green; on the other the lofty mountain range, showing above the mist which rolled up from the valleys and gathered around its waist. The scenery is that of paradise; but beneath its beauty, like the serpent concealed amid flowers and foliage, lurks the deadly venom which is developed in the rainy season, when its earliest and surest victim is the white man.

Now, it is comparatively healthy; and the Europeans of the place, as well as those of Bathurst, forget the alarms and fears of the past in the enjoyment of the present.—The river Sierra Leone is, like the Gambia, divided into two channels; but the southern and principle one is narrow, owing to an extensive shoal along the northern shore.

In approaching the harbor the scenery softens into the beautiful. The breeze which daily sets in to temper the heat of the sun, wafts masses of clouds from seaward; which, in passing over, cast their shadows upon the swelling hills and outstretching valleys.

At home, we sometimes behold the foliage of the trees wearing rich autumnal tints, while the grass beneath is green; but here it is reversed; the grass is embrowned by the want of moisture at this season; while the trees, their roots striking deeper into the soil, retain their tropical verdure. And this tropical character is enhanced by the frequent palm-tree—the ancient and acknowledged symbol of fertility.

Between the cape and the anchorage off the town, there are many ferruginous rocks scattered along the shore; but the rugged appearance is relieved by two placid little bays, into which empty some small streams, fringed with shrubbery; among which we could not detect the fever-engendering mangrove. The ferruginous soil, the rounded summits of the mountain range, and the small pieces of lava brought up by the lead in sounding near the Banana islands, which lie abreast of it, all indicate a volcanic origin.

Here and there, on the hill-side and throughout the rolling plain, are cultivated spots, with pretty cottages embowered in foliage, which become more and more frequent in approaching the town—Freetown is built on the northern declivity of the mountain, which towers 2,600 feet behind it—a beautiful, but most insalubrious position; for the high lands exclude the sea-breeze from the quarter whence it blows in the sickly season; and from the swampy shore on the other side is borne, by the land breeze, the miasmata which is so deadly to the white man. One can scarcely realize that death can be shrouded in so much beauty.

The soil in and around the town is formed of a brittle rock, consisting of sand stone and a combination of iron with oxygen, having a strong magnetic quality.

In the centre of the town are the stores and dwellings of the European residents and principal native merchants, flanked on one side by Krootown, and on the other by populous villages of liberated Africans.

The whole is well laid out, and the principal streets broad and rect-angular. The houses in the centre of the town have generally a superstructure of frame on a basement of stone. They are mostly surrounded by covered galleries, having trellis-work in front; and are detached from each other, with many trees around them. The dwellings of the Kroomen, who resort here in great numbers for employment, and those of the liberated Africans, are similar to the huts at Bathurst in their construction; but, unlike them, they are built in lines with the streets, and not in detached courts.

Some of the Africans reside in the centre town in well finished houses, and own considerable property. One of the most extensive merchants of the place is a native of the interior. Many of the natives keep small retail shops; but some of their stores are as attractive as those of Europeans; and those who keep them import their goods from England, and export, in return, large cargoes of timber. The blacks are as eligible as whites to all civil and municipal offices—mayor, alderman, sheriff, &c.—Some years ago, the governor of the colony was a colored man; and a very intelligent one, with whom I became acquainted, held the situation of colonial chaplain.

Many of the negroes residing in the place are well clothed, presenting quite a contrast to some of the natives of the surrounding country, each with a single garment girt about his loins. The Mandingoes, however, and the natives from Matakong, with the product of their manufacturing skill, twisted and stamped gold rings, and pouches, bridles, and sword-cases of leather, look well in their long white or blue garments, thrown over their head and resting upon the shoulders.

The public buildings in the centre town are the church, the jail, the custom-house, and commissariat, built of the ironstone of the country, none of them imposing in appearanace. Half way up the elevation, immediately back of the town, is the governor's house, occupying the site of a fort, and less imposing even than the public buildings below it.

A short distance above and beyond the governor's is the hospital, a plain building, in a bad position; and crowning all are Tower Hill barracks, composed of three massive buildings, capable of containing 2,000 men. At present there are but 200 troops in the garrison, composed, as at the Gambia, of English officers and black soldiers.

The view from the balcony of the officers' quarters is commanding and superb. The town is spread out in front and on each side. The native huts stretch far up the plain beyond the barracks, and look beautiful in their long lines of streets, so perfectly shaded by orange, banana, and pawpaw trees, that, in places, the walls of huts are alone visible; the brown roofs, being concealed by the lofty branches. But there is a drawback to the view on the eastern side—the large and well filled grave-yard at the head of the valley. In 1833 the population of Freetown was 7,000: it is now 18,000; and that of the whole colony was, in 1851, 44,500.—W. F. Lynch.

Experience of Animals.

The expectation of the recurrence of an event as the impression of a former circumstance, which, from certain causes, and a resemblance of certain points, we are again led to entertain and to see fulfilled; the former is caused by the memory, and the latter by the understanding; for the imagination, by a comparison of the past with the present, prepares the mind to receive a certain conclusive result. This application of experience is traceable in the lowest orders of life. The razor shell-fish buries itself deep in the sand, when left by the ebbing tide, and is attracted to the surface by a little salt being dropped into its hole. A movement in the sand immediately follows, and pesently half the fish becoming visible, the fisherman draws it out with an iron prong, but should he fail in seizing it, or relax his hold, the fish rapidly disappears and will not rise again, although more salt be thrown to it. It seems thus to be aware of its danger, for it will come forth on the fresh application of salt, should it not have been touched in the first instance. Borlase says that he saw the attack of a lobster on an oyster.

Lobsters, like most other crustaces, feed principally on shell-fish, which they extract with their claws, and in the instance in question the oyster closed its shell as often as the lobster attempted to insert itself; after many failures, the lobster took a small stone, which it placed between the shells as soon as they were seperated, and then devoured the fish. Monkeys in the West Indies have been seen to resort to the same device. Crickets, if disturbed, withdraw quickly into their holes, and re-appear again soon; but if the disturbance be repeated, they remain altogether within them. A fox escaped from a trap in which it may have been caught, remembers the danger, and is not again to be deceived. Birds are equally suspicious.

The quail which has once been enticed into the net by the call pipe, will not allow itself to be caught again; but some, like the redbrests and titmice, are not so readily alarmed. A wasp encumbered by the struggles of a large fly, which it had caught, bit its wings off, and then bore it away with ease; the same with a sand wasp, which attempted to draw a small moth into his hole, but being prevented by its wings, it separated them and the legs from the body, and thus secured it. Duges saw a spider which had seized a bee by the back, and effectually prevented it from taking flight; but the legs being at liberty, it dragged the spider along, which presently suspended it by a thread from its web, leaving it to dangle in the air till it was dead, when it was drawn up and devoured.

The use of experience becomes more marked and extensive with age, the higher we ascend in the scale of life. Thus old birds are not so easily approached within gunshot as young ones; old foxes are less easily caught in traps, and old stags show more cunning. On newly discovered islands, the birds and animals have no fear of man, and the seals and other amphibiæ do not move at his approach; but a very short experience teaches them in what their safety consists. In tracts where the art of trapping has never been practiced, the animals are at first caught in numbers, but by degrees they become more wary, and the hunter is compelled to use greater stratagems. In woods which are much hunted, the game is more shy and vigilant, while it seems fully to comprehend the sanctity of a preserve.—*The Passions of Animals, by E. P. Thompson.*

The Discovery of Glass.

Upwards of two thousand years ago, perhaps three, a company of merchants who had a cargo of nitre on board their ship, were driven by the winds, upon the shore of Galilee, close to a small stream that runs from the foot of Mount Carmel.

Being here weather-bound till the storm abated, they made preparations for cooking their food on the strand, and not finding stones to rest their vessels upon, they used some lumps of nitre for that purpose, placing their kettles and stew pans on the top, and lighting a strong fire underneath. As the heat increased, the nitre slowly melted away, and flowing down the beach, become mixed up with sand, forming, when the incorporated mass cooled down, a singularly beautiful, transparent substance, which excited the astonishment and wonder of the beholders.

Such is the legend of the origin of glass.

The importance of glass, and the infinite variety of objects to which it is applicable cannot be exaggerated. Indeed it would be extremely difficult to enumerate its properties, or to estimate adequately its value. This thin, transparent substance, so light and fragile, is one of the most essential servants of science and philosophy, and enters so minutely into the concerns of life, that it has become indispensible to the daily routine of our business, our wants, and our pleasures. It admits the sun and excludes the wind, answering the double purpose of transmitting light and preserving warmth; it carries the eye of the astronomer to the remotest regions of space. Through the lenses of the microscope it developes new worlds of vitality, which, without its help must have been but imperfectly known. It renews the sight of the old, and assists the curiosity of the young. It empowers the mariner to descry distant ships, and to trace far off shores; the watchman on the cliff to detect the operations of hostile fleets and midnight smugglers. It preserves the lights of the beacon from the rush of the tempest, and softens the flame of the lamps upon our tables. It protects the dial whose movements it reveals; it enables the student to penetrate the wonders of nature, and the beauty to survey the marvels of her person; it reflects, magnifies and diminishes, as a medium of light and observation, its uses are without limit; and as an article of mere embellishment, there is no form into which it may not be moulded, or no object of luxury to which it may not be adapted.

Hindoo Mechanics.

The Hindoos do their work in such a different manner from the American and Englishman, that he almost appears to be a person belonging to a different order of beings. Our blacksmith stands at work, the Hindoo squats with his knees nearly on a level with his chin; it is the same with their carpenters and masons; their posture is suggestive of indolence and effeminacy. They appear to be defective in the muscular power of their limbs, and the blacksmith hammers away, squated like a kangaroo, on his haunches. They go barefoot, and if they do not use their feet to stand upon while they work, they make more use of their toes than the Anglo-Saxons. The Hindoo blacksmith, when he has a piece of iron to file, places it between the jaws of a small pair of tongs, and grasping them firmly between his great toes, files away with great force. He also sometimes uses his toes to reach forth and grasp a tool, the same as we our fingers, and so accustomed are they to use their toes, that they sometimes adorn them with gold rings, they being as worthy of such honors as our fingers.

Time does not seem to be valued by the Oriental; his tools and method of working appear to be contrived for the very purpose of consuming as much time as possible. The mason works with a trowel about the size of one of our table-spoons and a small hammer about half a pound weight.

He squats before his work, and has two women attendants to bring him his brick and mortar. These attend, the one with a brick in each hand, the other with a truncheon of mortar about the size of a breakfast plate. One American mason, with one hod-carrier, will lay as much brick as twelve Hindoos, with their twenty-four *candees*, or brick and mortar attendants.

Live Cattle Weighed by Measure.

The only instrument necessary is a tape measure with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blade to the rear of the buttock. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and the length. The following table contains the rule to ascertain the weight of the animal:

If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.

If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven.

If less than five and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen.

If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.

If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.

Example.—Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches; length, five feet six inches. The superficial area will then be thirty-four, and, in accordance with the preceding table the weight will be 782 pounds.

Example.—Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot nine inches. There would then be three and a half superficial feet, which, multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-seven and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

Alcohol.—Alcohol is a colorless, transparent fluid, yet it soon colors the eyes, and gives to the proboscis a beautiful cherry-red color. It is obtained from fermented liquors, by distillation; it ferments the whole man, and distils over all that is good or beautiful. Alcohol is derived from the Arabic word Alcool, or Alkool, signifying "very subtle," "much divided." It enters into the inmost recesses of the human heart, giving entrance to the worst promptings of Satan, and soon divides the household. It was first suggested by the Devil, invented by an Arab, and is now made by poisoners and drunk by fools. Its specific gravity is about 83, but when it enters one's cranium, it makes its gravity about 5000. It boils at a temperature of 175 degrees, and sets the passions to boiling at 1000. It does not congeal at any known degree of cold, but congeals every feeling of love and honor in the human breast. In the open air it burns with a pale blue flame, leaving no residue. When swallowed, it burns with flames as black as night, and leaves a residue of sin and moral corruption almost inconceivable. Pure alcohol is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. In the form of whisky, brandy, and wine, it contains in addition, vitriol, verdigris, tartar-emetic, tobacco, red-pepper, and oil of dead rats, flies, bugs, and vermin. It dissolves soap, vegetable extracts, several acids, oils, resin, and balsam, as well as the dearest and strongest ties of love and consanguinity. It combines with sulphur and the pure fixed alkalies, and its subjects with the worst dregs of society. It is an exceedingly active and diffusive stimulant; it excites cowards to brawls, riots, theft and murder; it increases the action of the heart and arteries; also the number of widows, orphans, and maniacs. It produces insensibility, sleep, and finally, delirium, convulsions, and death.

Christian Intercourse.

It is by throwing open a dark cellar to the sweet light and air of heaven that the mouldiness and dampness disappear; so it is by opening the heart to influence of Christain society that its gloomy and morbid feelings are chased away.

It is by coming to the fire one is warmed. The church, upon which God's Spirit rests for a light and a flame, is the divinely appointed means of warming the believer's heart.

A plant that grows in a cave is pale and sickly; so is the piety of a Christain who shuts himself out from the fellowship of God's household.

It would be a poor state of civil society where every one should attempt to live independently of his neighbors, being his own hatter, tanner, shoemaker, spinner, weaver, chairmaker, &c. &c. &c. So it is a poor state of Christain society, where each persues his weary pilgrimage to heaven alone, neither seeking help and comfort from his brethren, nor offering them in return.

A single stick of wood makes a poor fire, especially if it be green and covered with snow; but a mass of sticks can be made to burn, though they be at the beginning both green and wet. So, what with inward corruption and what with outward temptation, the Christain who shuts himself up from communion with his brethren finds it hard work to keep his bosom in a glow; but when he goes among them, and mingles his feelings with theirs, then his heart becomes hot.

"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

Tyranny of Fashion.—She makes people sit up at night, when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning when they ought to be up and doing. She makes her votaries visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She invades their pleasures, and interrupts their business; she compels them to dress either upon their own property or that of others; she makes them through life seek rest on a couch of anxiety, and leaves them in the hour of desolation on a bed of thorns.

A Relic.—A pillar of wood, said to be a part of John Bunyan's chapel, has been imported in the Ship Mariner, just arrived at Boston from Liverpool.

Table of Distances.

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento.	Stockton.	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	147	285
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	130	45
El Dorado	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	290	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	350	500	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	600	650	[illegible]
Marin	San Rafael	158	165	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	155
Napa	Napa City	150	140	4
Nevada	Nevada	65	150	220
Placer	Auburn	35	55	190
Sacramento	Sacramento	[illegible]	55	100
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	660	590	565
San Diego	San Diego	580	560	565
San Joaquin	Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	17
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	300	90	15
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	200	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	280	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra	Downieville	95	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solano	Benicia	110	120	40
Sonoma	Sonoma	175	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	50	55	130
Trinity	Weaverville	265	250	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	175	30	235
Tulare		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yolo	Washington	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yuba	Marysville	65	130	220

The following miscellaneous distances may also be useful for reference.

From Sacramento to San Francisco, 140 miles; to Stockton, 55 miles; to Benicia, 110 miles.

From Stockton to San Francisco, 150 miles; to Benicia, 120 miles.

From San Francisco to San Quentin, 15 miles; to San José, 60 miles; to Benicia, 30 miles.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State

August 1st, 1853.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Fria	Mariposa	B F Whitten
Alamo	Contra Costa	John M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's Camp	Calaveras	F W Scribner
Ashland	Butte	Elijah Lott
Auburn	Placer	J F Bailey
Aram City	El Dorado	Charles L Frost
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	P W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jos W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	—
Cache Creek	Yolo	—
Carson Valley	El Dorado	J C Fain
Cedarville		—
Crescent City	Klamath	—
Camp Seco	Tuolumne	J H Richardson
Charley's Rancho	Butte	—
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunnewell
Colusa	Colusa	William Vincent
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Groetschiss
Contra Costa	Alameda	—
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	D F Waldson
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C B Noteware
Dobbin's Rancho	Yuba	O F Baldwin
Double Springs	Calaveras	A R Wheat
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Town	Calaveras	A G Sneath
Eureka	Trinity	H W Bean
Eiddletown	El Dorado	—
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
Garrotte	Tuolumne	J F Watts
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Greenwood	El Dorado	S B Jaynes
Gilroy	Santa Clara	L C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Mariposa	James D Taber
Hamilton	Butte	C C Callett
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alvard
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Johnson's Ranch	Yuba	N E O Reor
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	George B Keyes
Jackson	Calaveras	Bruce Husband
Kelna	Shasta	Wm Potter
Knight's Ferry	Tuolumne	Geo W Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W S Brown
Marysville	Yuba	P W Keyser
Mariposa	Mariposa	J F McNamara
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Martinez	Contra Costa	George W Jones
Marsh's Landing	Contra Costa	Geo Kimball
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Mission San Jose	Alameda	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Jas B McKennie
Moore's Ranch	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Mormon Island	Sacramento	J W Shaw
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A Henry Stevens
Michigan City	Placer	—
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Millerton	San Joaquin	—
Monroeville	Colusa	R F Pratt
Napa	Sonoma	J B Eaton
Nashville	El Dorado	J P Thurston
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Nicolaus	Sutter	F H Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Park's Bar	Yuba	E Y Caver
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Petaluma	Sonoma	S W Brown
Pleasant Grove	Sacramento	A Kenyon
Punta de los Reyes	Marin	T J. Andrews
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Ringgold	El Dorado	J L Sargent
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Steer
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J R Little
Red Bluffs	Shasta	Samuel M Bishop
Salina	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
San Francisco	San Francisco	Thos J Henley
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyons
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	F Anthony
Santa Roza	Sonoma	F G Hahman
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Russell
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Samuel Barney
San Bernardino	Los Angeles	D M Thomas
Shasta	Shasta	D D Harrall
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H Theall
Steinberger	San Francisco	—
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	James Munsey
Suisun	Sonoma	H C Morse
Tehama	Colusa	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	John Clarkan
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tait
Trinidad	Klamath	L B Gilkey
Turnerville	Sacramento	T M Faulon
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vernon	Sutter	D Abbell
Volcano	Calaveras	F W Gemmill
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	I. Drift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodville	Tulare	—
Yankee Jim	Placer	C King
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Yreka	Siskiyou	—

HILLMAN'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
ISAAC HILLMAN,

Late proprietor of the California Temperance House, would inform the public that he has

REMOVED

To a large new and commodious three story building, NUMBERS 80 AND 82 DAVIS STREET, Between Clay and Washington, Convenient to the Steam boat and Steamship landing.

PRIVATE ROOMS

For the accommodation of Families and Individuals, on the most reasonable terms.

The proprietor, grateful for the very liberal patronage extended to him, would request such as want Board and Lodging by the day or week to call and see his new establishment. ISAAC HILLMAN. San Francisco, Cal.

m23 3m

Ex Lightfoot, and other Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of desirable CLOTHING, to which the attention of the trade is solicited, comprising—

4,000 pair Cottonnade Pants,
2,000 pair Denim Overalls,
5,000 pair Cadet, Oxford and blk mixt Satinett Pants;
2,000 pair Fancy Satinett Pants;
1,000 pair Fancy Cassimere Pants;
150 dozen Grey Flannel Over Shirts;
200 dozen Blue and Red Flannel Over Shirts;
200 dozen Pink, Cotton and Regatta Shirts;
100 dozen Linen Check Shirts;
100 dozen Striped and Fancy Calico Shirts;
200 dozen Flannel and Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers;
200 dozen Hickory Shirts;
Boots, Brogans, Patent Leather Ties and Hats, by the case;
Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Collars, &c., &c.
Also,—A complete assortment of FINE CLOTHING by steamer "Brother Jonathan."

For sale at the lowest market rates, by JOHNSON & CANFIELD, 168 Clay Street.

a7 3m

RAILROAD BAKERY, COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,
48 Long Wharf.
BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking, is by STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a

Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,

Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.

Always hot and fresh till 12, M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.

The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c.

Call and judge for yourselves.

m10 tf HALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, California St., cor Leidesdorff.

Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of

FURNITURE

THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock. may1tf

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO, JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY, ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS, EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY, W. J. PARDEE, San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward

Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight

of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from
NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of Shipper.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted). Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co's Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co's New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

Oct. 21, 1853.

RUMRILL & CO'S
Northern Express.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville, Hansonville, Foster's Bar, Gibsonville, Camptonville, Chandlerville, Goodyear's Bar, Pine Grove, Downieville, St. Louis.

And all other points in their vicinity.

Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.

Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.

Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention. RUMRILL & CO.

Dec. 9, 1853. tf

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS.

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville, Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS.

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown, WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poorman's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorsville, city of '76, Eureka, Jamison's Creek.

The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co's well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.

nov17 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:

Long Bar, Park Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Landers Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express, French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 1 o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco, and the Atlantic States. nov 18

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.

FOR GREY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express business with fidelity and despatch.

Will receive subscriptions for THE PACIFIC, and deliver at San Francisco office's. Wells Fargo & Co. PLATT.

August 26, 1853.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.

B. F. CHEESMAN will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train from Rich Bar, North Fork, Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co's Marysville.

Also a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandot and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co., Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason Rich Bar, JONES & CO.

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.

We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.

Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug29

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses set in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician. 1st Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m

STEAMER BROTHER JONATHAN.
Johnson & Canfield,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY THE ABOVE STEAMER, a large assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which in fineness and texture, styles and workmanship, cannot be surpassed—consisting in part of—

Banjeans super extra Blk Figd Cass. Pants;
Simon's super extra Blk Doeskin Pants;
Super Army and Navy Blue Doeskin Pants;
Super Cold and Fancy Doeskin Pants;
Super Fancy Cass. (new styles) Pants;
Frock, Dress, Sack and Overcoats—of every quality and style;
White Marseilles Vests—single and double breasted;
Also—A lot of Extra Size Pants, Blk and Cold;
A superior assortment of Furnishing Goods.

For sale, at extremely low prices, by JOHNSON & CANFIELD, 168 Clay Street.

a7 1m

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale by GEO. DIETZ & CO.,

Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts.

BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.

sept. 23, 1853. tf

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.

A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived!

Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds.

Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c.; Instruction Books all kinds. oc21

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Miscellaneous Advertisments.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF, AT 4 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley, master; Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R. Barclay, master; Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer URILDA, Z. F. Clarke, master; Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 6 o'clock A. M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o'clock M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street between Battery and Front, to

E. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President.

mar16 3m

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.

THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of a FAMILY HIGH-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families, the wholesome shade and clear air of its ancient oaks, the taste of its increasing population, and the magnificent regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State for the proposed Institution.

The branches of study to be pursued, will comprise besides those usually taught High Schools, the Latin, Greek, and, if desired, the French, German, and Spanish Languages.

The price for board, washing, domestic care and School instruction will be $12 50 per week, payable monthly, in advance—for tuition alone, $10 00 per month. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture.

The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 9 P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

Rev. T. D. HUNT, San Francisco.
Rev. S. H. WILLEY,
Rev. W. C. POND,
Hon. JAMES WILSON,
EDWARD JONES, Esq.
MR GEORGE L. UPHAM, House G. B. Post & Co. San Francisco.
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Rev. S. HARMON, Sonora.
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A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal freedom and domestic refinement; a nursery for dutiful children, affectionate sisters, and high-minded mothers.

Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of scholars. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.

Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city—at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from whence it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.

We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a proper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.

JOHN L. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 5, 1853.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the scholars will be placed after careful examination.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.

SENIOR CLASS.—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.

The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July, at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of Testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.

Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.

Regulations.

All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.

Expenses, etc.

Charge per session of a year, payable quarterly in advance	$500 00
Parents sending two daughters for each	400 00
This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and Stationery.	
Entrance Fee, instead of all Bedding, &c.	$20 00
Only Extra Charges at the option of Parents:	
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	25 00
Drawing, per Quarter	12 00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter	12 00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, four towels, six changes, the rest of clothing in proportion, a flat comb, work box, brushes, &c.

No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses; no rain to meet such expenses be deposited.

No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

For further information address or apply personally to Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco. d4 tmls

NOTICE.
LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

THE TRUSTEES AND PROPRIETORS take pleasure in announcing that the CEMETERY is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOTS	18x25, containing 300 superficial ft.		$175
HALF	10x15	150	125
QR	8x10	80	50

LOTS IN THE REAR of main avenues and on paths, are 20 per cent less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing large Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS are given for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the deed of trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds.

Sixty per cent of the entire Receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery.

A faithful and trusty Keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

B. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Application for interment must be made at the office.

For further information, inquire of either of the proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GREY, WM. H. BANLETT, FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, Proprietors.
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NEW CARPETS.

JUST received by clippers Flying Cloud and Game Cock, a large and superior assortment of VELVET and THREE-PLY CARPETS, of bright colors and latest styles. Also CHENELE RUGS and DOOR MATS of all qualities. In store and for sale at the Upholstery Warehouse of

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May 5, 1854 tf

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DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

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Atlantic Bank	Boston
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co.	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans
Page & Bacon	St. Louis
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville
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Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.

May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

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Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

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jan 6 tf

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July 13 1854. ADAMS & CO.

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October 21, 1853.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
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feb24tf

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Organized, Jan. 24th, 1853.

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The Institution is open to all classes of the community and the young men of San Francisco, of every calling, profession and pursuit are earnestly invited to participate in the advantages it offers. The Library contains nearly three thousand volumes, carefully and judiciously selected, comprising many of the best standard works in the English language, besides many valuable works in French, Spanish, German, etc. The Reading Room is spacious and comfortably arranged, and is abundantly supplied with Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, and Illustrated Works from all parts of the globe.

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A payment of one hundred dollars constitutes a Life Membership, without any further dues or payments.

Subscription books are open at the rooms of the Association, and at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. Charles L. Strong, of the house of LeCount & Strong, in Montgomery Street near California St.

Contributions of books, manuscripts, maps, charts or other literary matter, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

San Francisco, February, 1854.

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HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, complete in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice books, of every pattern. Having engaged the best book finishers in the country, we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, willcompare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.

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REMOVAL.—DR. H. AUSTIN, DENTIST, has removed from 172 Washington Street, to his old location, No. 136 Montgomery Street, Battelle's Building, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. ap21-3m